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DRUG FORMULARY

Introduction

The purpose of the Drug Formulary is to promote appropriate and cost effective use of drugs. The Drug Formulary is a reference document that lists the approved drugs for use as well as other related information.

The purpose of the Drug Formulary System is to establish a process for the ongoing evaluation and selection of drugs. The Drug Formulary System includes the process of approving Non-Formulary drugs for use as needed.

As a result of ongoing research and clinical experience drug information evolves and requires periodic reevaluation. While care has been taken in providing accurate and current drug information, the prescriber is cautioned that neither this publication, nor its authors can be responsible for the continued currency of information or for any errors or omissions. The prescriber and other clinical staff are therefore advised that decisions on drug therapy must be based on the independent judgment of the clinician. Prescribers are encouraged to refer to the most current drug information contained in the medical literature, manufacture's drug information, and drug compendia, such as, PDR, Nursing Drug Handbook, etc.

Before ordering any drug for a patient, be sure you familiarize yourself with the complete indicators, contraindicators, side effects, warnings and use in pregnancy, and children. It remains the clinicians responsibility to be sure that the drug ordered is appropriate and safe for his/her patient.

Drug Formulary Format

The drug formulary is divided into five sections, the generic (alphabetic) listing of drugs, updates, the generic/trade (alphabetical) listing, the therapeutic index, and the appendices.

Section I

Generic (Alphabetical) Listing of Drugs

Drugs available to the prescriber are listed by *generic* name in alphabetical order. The ingredients list combination products alphabetically.

The generic name of the drug is listed in **bold** print, followed by other common generic names in bold print in parenthesis, for example: **Acyclovir**. The common trade name is listed below the generic name, in parenthesis. The completed listing appears as follows:

Acyclovir
(Zovirax)

The use of a brand name does not necessarily mean the brand name is stocked by the pharmacy. The use of generic drugs is encouraged and the use of contract drugs is imperative.

The column to the right of drug names contained drug information. Included in the information section are:

Dosing information: This is a guide for routine adult dosing of the drug. For a more comprehensive description of the drug, prescribers are asked to contact their pharmacy.

Dosing forms and strengths: The more common dosing forms and strengths are listed for the convenience of the prescriber. Other forms or strengths may be available that are not listed. If there are questions on the availability of other strengths or forms of a drug, the prescriber is referred to their pharmacist(s).

Unless otherwise noted, all strengths and dose forms of formulary drugs shall be made available, whether the strengths are listed or not.

Restrictions: This section will list restrictions, if any, to a certain use, service or when specific guidelines are to be used.

Costs: The relative cost of drug is designated by the symbol \$. The least costly drugs are designated as \$ and the most expensive drugs as \$\$\$\$\$. For the drugs listed in the formulary the range used for each symbol is as follows:

\$	=\$0.01 - \$0.10 per unit
\$\$	=\$0.11 - \$0.50 per unit
\$\$\$	=\$0.51 - \$1.00 per unit
\$\$\$\$	=\$1.01 - \$4.00 per unit
\$\$\$\$\$	=\$4.01 or more per unit

Section II Updates

The Formulary will be revised as needed, on an ongoing basis. As new drugs are added to the Formulary, a memorandum and revision attachment will be forwarded to the institutions. The revision will provide the clinician with information including indications for use, dosing, precautions, etc. The memorandum will provide additional information including updated indexes if required.

Section III Generic (Alphabetical) Index

The generic names, trade names, and synonyms are listed alphabetically with the page numbers on which the drug information may be found.

Section IV Therapeutic Index

This index lists drugs available by their therapeutic classification using the American Hospital Formulary Service (AHFS) numerical designations (i.e. 4.00 Antihistamine Drugs, 8.00 Anti-Infective Agents, etc.). Drugs are listed by generic name with the page numbers on which the drug information may be found.

Section VI Appendices

The appendices contains the following tables, charts and guidelines:

Appendix A: Abbreviations and Tables:

- Approved Abbreviations
- Pounds-Kilograms Conversion Table
- Temperature Conversions Table
- Table of Apothecary-Metric Conversions
- Approximate Liquid/Solid Equivalents
- Corticosteroid Relative Potencies and Equivalent Doses
- Thyroid Hormones Conversion Table
- FDA Pregnancy Categories

Appendix B: Psychotropic Guidelines

Non-Formulary Drug Acquisition

It is important to note that Pharmacy Services cannot satisfactorily operate in a system of unrestricted choices of drugs (open formulary). The large number of inmate transfers within the system, budgetary constraints, and limitations on pharmacy space and personnel required standardization in our formulary choices. It is for these reasons that Physicians and other prescribers limit their selections of drug therapy to those agents listed in the Drug Formulary.

When it becomes necessary to prescribe drugs not available in the formulary, the prescriber must include their reasons for requesting the non-formulary drug. Reasons for non-formulary drugs acquisitions include:

- The patient has experienced treatment failures on other agents on the formulary.
- There are no therapeutic agents available in the formulary to treat the patient.
- The patient has documented allergies to the agents in the formulary.
- The non-formulary drug offers *significant* therapeutic advantages over the agents offered in the formulary.

In the cases where a delay of therapy may result in the harm or injury of the patient, the physician may request immediate purchase of the drug required.

Drug Evaluation Criteria For Formulary Additions

Drug therapy is constantly changing, accordingly, new drugs will need to be added, and others, deleted from the formulary as conditions indicate.

The criteria used to evaluate a drug for formulary addition are listed below. Drugs, which fulfill these criteria, will be give serious consideration for formulary addition.

1. Therapeutic Effectiveness (Efficacy):

The new product provides a pharmacological approach to treatment of a specific disease where none previously existed or the drug offers a clinically significant advantage over presently available formulary drug products. Efficacy relates to the speed, duration and extent to which a drug will alleviate control or cure a medical condition.

2. Adverse Drug Reactions

The new product has similar therapeutic effectiveness to a formulary drug with less frequent or less severe side effects.

3. Improved Patient Compliance

The new product demonstrably improves patient compliance.

4. Drug Product Cost

A drug will be considered for addition if its therapeutic effectiveness and adverse reactions are similar to a formulary drug and significant cost savings can be demonstrated.

The decision to add a drug to the formulary is based upon a review of the above criteria and upon published information available at the time of the review. As new information in the efficacy, adverse drug reactions or cost of a drug become available, the formulary status of the drug may be reconsidered.

Medications Requiring Prior Authorization

The following items listed in the formulary require prior authorization utilizing the form on the following page.

- * Acyclovir topical (Zovirax)
- * Clonidine patches (Catapres TTS)
- * Benzapril (Lotensin)
- * Pantoprazole (Protonox)
- * Metaproterenol (Alupent Inhaler)
- * Omeprazole (Prilosec)

Insert Formulary Exception Request form here.

Over-the-Counter (OTC) Drugs

Over-the-Counter medications should only be prescribed when:

1. The medication is being used in a documented medical condition (e.g. aspirin for myocardial infarction prophylaxis, niacin for hypercholesterolemia, etc.).
2. The medication is the drug of choice for a given condition (e.g. a non-prescription, antifungal cream for athlete's foot, etc.).
3. Multiple vitamins or therapeutic multiple vitamins should only be prescribed if there is documented evidence in the inmate's health records that a metabolic deficiency exists that requires supplemental vitamin therapy.

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Acetaminophen
(Tylenol)

Dosage Forms:
Tablets, oral: 325 mg; 650 mg; 500 g
Solution, oral: 160 mg/5ml

Cost:\$

**Acetaminophen with
Codeine**
(Tylenol #3)

Use: Relief of mild to moderate pain.

Dosage Forms:
Tablets: Acetaminophen 300 mg and codeine 30 mg.
Elixir: Acetaminophen 120 mg and codeine phosphate 12 mg per 5 ml with alcohol 7%

Cost: \$

Acyclovir
(Zovirax)

Use: Treatment of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infected Patients

Dosage Forms:
Capsule, oral 200 mg
Tablet, oral: 400 mg and 800 mg

Cost:\$

Albuterol
(Proventil, Ventolin)

Use: As a bronchodilator in reversible obstruction due to asthma or COPD.

Dosage Forms:
Tablets, oral: 2 mg and 4 mg
Tablets, oral, extended release: 4 mg
Aerosol, metered dose inhaler: 90 µg/metered dose (200 doses/17g canister)
Solution for inhalation: 0.83% (3ml)

Cost: \$\$

Allopurinol
(Zyloprim)

Use: Prevention of attack of gouty arthritis and nephropathy.

Dosage Forms:
Tablets, oral: 100 mg and 300 mg.

Cost:\$

**Aluminum Hydroxide
and Magnesium
Hydroxide
(w/Simethicone)**
(Maalox)

Use: Anacid

Dosage Forms:
Tablets: Aluminum Hydroxide 200 mg and Magnesium Hydroxide 200 mg.
Suspension, oral: Maalox (or generic): Aluminum Hydroxide 225 mg & Magnesium Hydroxide 225mg/5ml.

Cost: \$\$

Alprazolam
(Xanax)

Use: Anxiety

Dosage Forms: 0.25mg, 0.5mg, 1.0mg.

Cost: \$\$

Amantadine
(Symmetrol)

Use: For symptomatic and adjunctive treatment of Parkinsonism; drug induced extrapyramidal reactions; prophylaxis and treatment of influenza A.

Usual Dosage:
Parkinson's disease: 100 mg twice daily.
Influenza: 200 mg/day in 1-2 divided doses.

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Dosage Forms:
Capsules, oral: 100 mg.
Syrup, oral: 50 mg/ml (480ml)
Cost: \$ (capsule), \$\$ (syrup)

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Amitriptyline
(Elavil)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotherapy Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Treatment of depression; as an analgesic in certain types of neuropathic pain.

Precautions: Heat Risk Medication.

Usual Dosage:

Initial dose of 25-75 mg/day (in divided doses if necessary), increased gradually to a maximum dose of 300 mg/day.

Dosage Forms:

Tablets, oral: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg

Costs: \$

**Ammonia Spirit,
Aromatic Inhalant**

Use: as smelling salts to treat or prevent fainting.

Dosage Forms:

Inhalant: 0.4 ml crushable glass perles

Cost: \$

Amoxicillin
(Amoxil)

Use: Infections caused by susceptible organisms involving the lower respiratory tract, otitis media, sinusitis, skin and skin structure, and urinary tract.

Usual Dosage:

250 mg-500 mg every 8 hours; maximum dose of 2-3 g per day.

Treatment should be continued 48-72 hours beyond the time the patient becomes asymptomatic.

For the treatment of hemolytic streptococci infections should be at least 10 days.

Endocarditis Prophylaxis: 2g, 1 hour prior to procedure.

Dosage Forms:

Capsules, oral: 250 mg and 500 mg

Suspension, oral: 125 mg/5ml and 250 mg/5ml

Cost: \$\$

**Antipyrine
w/Benzocaine Otic
Solution**
(Auralgan)

Temporary relief of pain and reduction of inflammation associated with acute congestive and serous otitis media; serous otitis media, otitis externa; facilitates earwax removal.

Usual Dosage:

Fill ear canal; moisten cotton pledget, place in external ear, repeat until pain and congestion are relieved.

For earwax removal, instill 2-3 drops in the affected ear canal 3-4 times a day for 2-3 days.

Dosage Forms:

Solution, otic: 15 ml

Cost: \$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Ascorbic Acid
(Vitamin C)

Use: The prevention and treatment of scurvy; urinary acidification.

Restrictions:
Not to be prescribed for a dietary supplement, antiviral agent or antioxidant.

Dosage Forms:
Tablet, oral: 250 mg, 500mg
Injection: 250mg/ml

Cost: \$\$

Aspirin
(Acetylsalicylic Acid,
ASA)

Use: As an analgesic, antipyretic; treatment of inflammation; prophylaxis of myocardial infarction and transient ischemic attacks.

Usual Dosage:
Analgesic and antipyretic: 325-1000 mg every 4-6 hours up to 4 g/day
Anti-inflammatory:
Initially, 2.4-3.6 g per day in divided doses;
Maintenance, 3.6-5.4 g per day in divided doses. Monitor serum concentrations.
Transient ischemic attack: 30 mg to 1.3 g per day in divided doses.
Myocardial infarction prophylaxis: 160-325 mg per day.

Dosage Forms:
Tablet, oral: 81 mg, 325 mg (plain and enteric coated)
Suppository, rectal: 120 mg, 300 mg, 600 mg

Cost: \$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Atenolol
(Tenormin)

Use: Treatment of hypertension, management of angina pectoris.

Usual Dosage:

50-100 mg daily (some patients may require up to 200 mg daily for the treatment of angina)

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 50 mg, 100 mg

Cost:\$

Atropine Sulfate

(Isopto Carpine)

Use: To restore cardiac rate and arterial pressure during anesthesia; to lessen the degree of atrioventricular (A-V) heart block when increased vagal tone is a major factor in conduction defect; to overcome severe bradycardia and syncope due to hypertension carotid sinus reflex.

Usual Dosage:

Preanesthesia: I.M., I.V.: 0.5 mg/dose repeated every 4-6 hours as needed.

Dosage Forms:

Solution, Injection: 0.4 mg/ml (1ml, 20ml)

Solution, ophthalmic: 0.5%, 1%, 2%

Cost: \$

**Bacitracin,
Neomycin
and Polymyxin B**
(Neosporin
Ophthalmic Ointment)

Use: For short-term treatment of superficial external ocular infections caused by susceptible organisms.

Usual Dosage:

Apply 1/2" ribbon to the affected eye every 3-4 hours.

Dosage Forms:

Ointment, ophthalmic: Bacitracin 400 units, neomycin sulfate 3.5 mg and polymyxin B sulfate 10,000 units per g (3.75 g)

Cost: \$\$

**Bacitracin,
Neomycin
Polymyxin B and Hydrocortisone**
(Cortisporin
Ophthalmic Ointment)

Use: For short-term treatment of superficial external ocular infections caused by susceptible organisms.

Usual Dosage:

Apply 1/2" ribbon to the affected eye every 3-4 hours.

Dosage Forms:

Ointment, ophthalmic: Bacitracin 400 units, neomycin sulfate 3.5 mg and polymyxin B sulfate 10,000 units per g (3.75 g)

Cost: \$\$

Polymyxin B
(Polysporin)

Usual Dosage: Apply 1/2" ribbon to the affected eye every 3-4 hours.

Dosage Forms:

Ointment, ophthalmic: Bacitracin 400 units, and polymyxin B sulfate 10,000 units per g (3.75 g)

Cost: \$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Baclofen
(Lioresal)

Use: Treatment of reversible spasticity associated with multiple sclerosis or spinal cord lesions.

Usual Dosage:
5 mg three times a day
Titrate slowly (every 3 days) by 5 mg/dose to a maximum of 80 mg/day total dose.

Dosage Forms:
Tablet, oral: 10 mg, 20 mg

Cost: \$\$

**Benzoin Tincture,
Compound**

Use: Topical protectant.

Dosage Forms:
Liquid, topical: 2oz, 4oz

Cost: \$\$

**Benzotropine
Mesylate**
(Cogentin)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Treatment of Parkinson's, used in the treatment of drug induced extrapyramidal effects and acute dystonic reactions.

Precautions: Heat Risk Medication.

Usual Dosage:
Extrapyramidal reaction, drug induced: 1-2 mg twice a day. Maximum dose 6 mg per day.
Parkinson's: 0.5 mg-6 mg per day in divided doses.

Dosage Forms:
Tablets, oral: 0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2 mg
Suspension, injection: 1mg/ml

Cost: \$

Bisacodyl
(Dulcolax)

Use: Short-term treatment of constipation; evacuation of the colon for rectal and bowel examinations.

Usual Dosage:
10 to 15 mg; Up to 30 mg used for preparation of lower GI for special procedures.

Dosage Forms:
Tablets, oral: enteric coated: 5 mg
Suppositories, rectal: 10 mg

Cost: \$

Bupropion
Hydrochloride
(Wellbutrin)

Use: Depression

Usual Dosage:
Initially 100mg orally, twice a day.
Dosage increased to 100mg orally three times a day, if needed.

Dosage Forms:
Tablets, 75mg, 100mg, 100mg SR, 150mgSR

Cost: \$\$\$\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

**Buspirone
Hydrochloride**
(Buspar)

Use: Anxiety disorder

Usual Dosage: Initially 5 mg TID. Dosage increased at 3 day intervals in 5 mg increments.

Usual maintenance dosage is 20 to 30 mg daily in divided doses. Do not exceed 60 mg daily.

Dosage Forms:

5mg, 10mg

Cost: \$\$\$\$

Captopril
(Capoten)

Use: Management of hypertension and treatment of congestive heart failure.

Usual Dosage:

Dosage must be titrated to effect; use lowest effective dose.

Initial dose:

12.5-25 mg/dose given every 8-12 hours; if needed increase the dose gradually every one to two weeks.

The usual dosage range for hypertension is 25-100 mg bid or tid.

Total dose should not exceed 450 mg/day.

Note: To be taken on an empty stomach.

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cost: \$

Carbamazepine
(Tegretol)

Use: Prophylaxis of generalized tonic-clonic, partial, and mixed partial or generalized seizure disorders; used to relieve pain in trigeminal neuralgia; used to treat bipolar disorders.

Usual Dosage:

Dosage is titrated to patient response and serum concentration (Therapeutic range: 4-14 µg/ml).

200 mg twice a day to start, increasing by 200 mg weekly using a 3-4 times a day schedule.

Usual dosage range is 800-1200 mg/day in 3 or 4 divided doses.

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 200 mg

Tablet, oral, chewable: 100 mg

Suspension, oral: 100mg/5ml

Cost: \$\$

Carbidopa/Levodopa
(Sinemet)

Use: Treatment of Parkinson's disease.

Usual Dosage:

The optimum dose must be titrated with each individual patient.

One 25/100 tablet three times a day. Can be increased to 200/2000 mg per day.

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 10/100: contains Carbidopa 10 mg and Levodopa 100 mg

25/100: contains Carbidopa 25 mg and Levodopa 100 mg

25/250: contains Carbidopa 25 mg and Levodopa 250 mg

Tablet, oral, sustained release: Carbidopa 50 mg and Levodopa 200 mg

Cost: \$\$\$; Sustained release tablets: \$\$\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Ceftriaxone
(Rocephin)

Use: Treatment of documented infection due to susceptible organisms in patients with or without I.V. access; treatment of documented or suspected gonococcal infection of chancroid.

Restrictions:
I.M.: None.

Usual Dosage:
1-2 g every 12-24 hours depending on the type and severity of the infection; maximum dose:
4g/day

Chancroid, uncomplicated gonorrhea: 250 mg, I.M., as a single dose

Dosage Forms:
Powder for injection: 250 mg, 0.5 mg, 1 g

Cost: \$\$\$\$

Cephalexin
(Keflex)

Use: Treatment of respiratory infections; otitis media, genitourinary tract, bone infection, skin infection due to susceptible organism.

Usual Dosage:
250mg-500mg every 6 hours depending on the type and severity of the infection.
Drug can be prolonged with concurrent use of Probenecid.

Dosage Forms:
Powder for Injection
Capsules, 250mg, 500 mg

Cost: \$

Charcoal, Activated with Sorbitol
(Actidose with Sorbitol)

Use: Emergency treatment in poisoning by drugs and chemicals; repetitive doses for gastric dialysis in uremia to absorb various waste products.

Usual Dosage:
30-100 g as a suspension

Dosage Forms:
Liquid, oral: 25 mg in 120 ml suspension with Sorbitol; 50 g in 240 ml suspension with Sorbitol

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

**Chlordiazepoxide
Hydrochloride**
(Librium)

Use: Anxiety, treatment of Alcohol Withdrawal Syndrome.

Usual Dosage: 25 mg BID to TID

Dosage Forms:
Capsules, oral 10mg, 25mg

Cost: \$

Chlorpheniramine
(Chlortrimeton, CTM)

Use: Perennial and seasonal allergic rhinitis and other allergic symptoms including urticaria.

Usual Dosage:
Oral: 4 mg every 4-6 hours, not to exceed 24 mg/day.

Dosage Forms:
Tablet: 4 mg

Cost: \$

Chlorpromazine
(Thorazine)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medical Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, informed consents, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use:
Treatment of psychoses, Tourette's Syndrome, mania, intractable hiccups (adults)

Precautions: Heat Alert Medication.

Usual Dosage:
Psychosis: Oral: Range: 30-800 mg/day in 1 to 4 divided doses, initiate at lower dose and titrate as needed. Usual dosage is 200 mg/day; some patients may require up to 1600 mg/day.

I.V.: 25 mg initially, may repeat (25050 mg) in 1 to 4 hours, gradually increase to a maximum of 400 mg/dose every 4-6 hours until patient controlled; Usual dose is 300-800 mg/day.

Intractable hiccups: Oral, I.M.: 25-50 mg 3-4 times/day.

Dosage Forms:
Tablet: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg
Concentrate, oral: 30 mg/ml
Injection: 25 mg/ml

Cost: \$ (tablet), \$\$\$ (suspension)

Cimetidine
(Tagamet)

Use: Short-term treatment of duodenal ulcers and benign gastric ulcers, long-term prophylaxis of duodenal ulcer, gastric hypersecretory states, gastroesophageal reflux, prevention of upper gastrointestinal bleeding in critically ill patients.

Restrictions: For use in the treatment of duodenal ulcer, Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome, systemic mastocytosis, and multiple endocrine adenomas, also restricted to therapy lasting up to 90 days from the dispensing date of the first prescription, except when the dosage is reduced to that which recommended as maintenance therapy in the package insert and does not exceed 1 year in duration from the end of the initial 90-day period.

Usual Dosage:
Short-term treatment of active ulcers:
Oral: 300 mg 4 times/day or 800 mg at bedtime or 400 mg twice daily for up to 8 weeks

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Cimetidine
(Tagamet)
(Continued)

Usual Dosage: (Continued)

900 mg (3 x 300 mg tablets at bedtime)

I.V.: 300 mg every 6 hours or 37.5 mg/hour by continuous infusion; I.V dosage should be adjusted to maintain an intragastric pH of 5 or greater.

Duodenal ulcer prophylaxis:

Oral: 400-800 mg at bedtime

Gastric hypersecretory conditions:

Oral, I.M., I.V.: 300-600 mg every 6 hours; dosage not to exceed 2.4 g/day

Dosing interval in renal impairment using 5-10 mg/kg/dose:

CIcr >40 ml/minute: Administer every 6 hours

CIcr 20-40 ml/minute: Administer every 8 hours

CIcr 0-20 ml/minute: Administer every 12 hours

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 300mg, 400mg, 800mg

Injection: 300 mg/2 ml

Liquid, oral: 300 mg/5 ml

Cost: \$ (Use of generic or contract

Ciprofloxacin
(Cirpro)

Use: Treatment of document or suspected pseudomonal infections, documented multi-drug resistant gram-negative organisms; documented infectious diarrhea due to *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Shigella*, or *Salmonella*; osteomyelitis caused by susceptible organisms for which parenteral therapy is not feasible.

Restrictions:

For use in treatment of osteomyelitis, pyelonephritis, pulmonary exacerbation of cystic fibrosis, documented or suspected MAC and MTB.

Usual Dosage:

Oral: 250-750 mg every 12 hours, depending on severity of infection and susceptibility

I.V.: 200-400 mg every 12 hours depending on severity of infection

Dosing adjustment in renal impairment:

CIcr 10-50 ml/minute: Administer 50% of dose or administer every 18 to 24 hours

CIcr <10 ml/minute: Administer 33% of dose

Only small amounts of ciprofloxacin are removed by dialysis (<10%)

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 250 mg, 500 mg, 750 mg

Infusion, in D5W: 400 mg

Infusion, in NS or D5W: 200 mg

Injection: 200 mg, 400 mg

Cost: \$\$\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Citalopram

(Celexa)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, informed consents, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Treatment of major depression

Usual Dosage:

Adults: 20mg/day; may increase by 20mg/day in one week intervals.

Maximum: 60mg/day

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 20 mg and 40 mg.

Cost: \$\$\$\$

Clonazepam

(Klonopin)

Use: Seizure

Usual Dosage:

Initially 1.5 mg PO daily in 3 divided doses. Maximum recommended daily dose is 20 mg.

Dosage Forms:

Tablets, oral 0.5 mg, 1.0 mg, 2.0 mg.

Cost: \$\$\$

Clonidine

(Catapres)

Use: Management of mild to moderate hypertension; either use along or in combination with other antihypertensives, not recommended for first line therapy for hypertension, also used for heroin withdrawal, other uses may include prophylaxis of migraines, glaucoma, paralytic ileus, diabetes-associated diarrhea, atrial fibrillation.

Drug Interactions: Tricyclic antidepressants antagonize hypotensive effects of clonidine. Beta-blockers may potentiate bradycardia in patients receiving clonidine and may increase the rebound hypertension seen with clonidine withdrawal, discontinue beta-blocker several days before clonidine is tapered off.

Usual Dosage:

Oral: Initial dose: 0.1 mg twice daily

Maintenance dose: 0.2 to 1.2 mg/day in 2 to 4 divided doses;

Maximum recommended dose: 2 to 4 mg/day

Transdermal: Initial dose: 0.1 mg/day, increase every 1-2 weeks, maximum: doses exceeding 0.5 mg/day do not increase efficacy.

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, as hydrochloride: 0.1 mg (100s); 0.2 mg (100s); 0.3 mg (100s)

patch, transdermal: Catapres-TTSO-1, -2, and -3; delivery rate of 1 mg/day, 0.2 mg/day, and 0.3 mg/day for 7 days, respectively (package of 4).

Cost: \$ (tablet), \$\$\$\$ (patch)

Clotrimazole

(Mycelex)

Use: Treatment of susceptible fungal infections, including candidiasis.

Usual Dosage:

Oral: 10 mg troche dissolved slowly 5 times/day

Dosage Forms:

Troche: 10 mg (70s, 140s)

Cost: \$\$\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Clozapine
(Clozaril)

Use: Schizophrenia in severely ill patients, unresponsive to other therapies.

Usual Dosage:

Initially 12.5 PO qd to BID. Titrate upward at 25 to 50 mg daily, to 300 - 400 daily by end of 2 weeks. Do not exceed 900 mg qd.

Weekly blood work required prior to dispensing

Dosage Forms:

Tablets, oral 25 mg, 100 mg

Cost: \$\$\$\$

Coal Tar
(Estar,
Zetar Shampoo)

Use: Used topically for controlling dandruff, seborrheic dermatitis or psoriasis

Patient Information: Avoid contact with eyes, genital or rectal area, coal tar preparations frequently stain the skin and hair, avoid exposure to direct sunlight.

Dosage Forms:

Cream, topical: 2%

Shampoo, 1% whole coal tar (Zetar): 108ml

Solution (carbonis detergens, LCD): 20%

Colchicine

Use: Treat acute gouty arthritis attacks and to prevent recurrences of such attacks.

Usual Dosage:

Oral: Treatment for acute gouty arthritis:

Initial: 0.5-1.2 mg then 0.5-0.6 mg every 1-2 hours or 1-1.2 mg every 2 hours until relief or GI side effects (nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea) occur, to a maximum total dose of 8 mg; wait 3 days before initiating a second course.

Prophylaxis of recurrent attacks:

Less than one attack/year: 0.5 or 0.6 mg/day for 1-4 days/week.

More than one attack/year: 0.5-0.6 mg/dose, 1-3 times/day, every day or every other day (dosage and frequency dependent on severity)

Discontinue if nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea occurs; avoid alcohol; if taking for acute attack, discontinue as soon as pain resolves.

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 0.5 mg, 0.6 mg

Cost: \$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Cyanocobalamin
(Vitamin B-12)

Use: Vitamin B-12 deficiency; increase B-12 requirements
due to pregnancy, thyrotoxicosis, hemorrhage, malignancy, liver or kidney disease.

Precautions: Doses exceeding 10 mcg/day may produce hematologic response in patients with folate deficiency. Indiscriminate use may mask the true diagnosis of pernicious anemia. Single Deficiency is rare.

Usual Dosage:
Vitamin B-12 deficiency: I.M., S.C.: (oral is not recommended due to poor absorption)
100 mcg/day for 6-7 days

Hematologic signs only:
30 mcg/day for 5-10 days, followed by 100-200 mcg/month

Dosage Forms:
Injection: 100 mcg/ml (10ml), 1000 mcg/ml (10ml)

Cost: \$\$\$

Cyclobenzaprine
(Flexeril)

Use: Treatment of muscle spasm associated with acute painful musculoskeletal conditions.

Usual Dosage: 20 to 40 mg/day in two to four divided doses, usually 10mg three times a day.

Dosage Forms:
Tablet: 10 mg

Cost: \$

Desipramine
(Norpramin)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Treatment of various forms of depression; as an analgesic in chronic pain, peripheral neuropathies.

Precautions: Heat Alert Medication

Usual Dosage:
Initial: 25 mg/day at bedtime; increase gradually to 150-200 mg at bedtime.
Maximum: 300 mg/day

Dosage Forms:
Tablet: oral 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg

Cost: \$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Dexamethasone
(Decadron)

Use: Used systemically and locally for chronic inflammatory, allergic, hematologic, neoplastic, and autoimmune diseases; may be used in management of cerebral edema, septic shock, and as a diagnostic agent.

Usual Dosage:

Dose depends upon conditions being treated and response of patient. Consider alternate-day therapy for long-term oral therapy. Discontinuation of long-term systemic therapy requires gradual withdrawal by tapering the dose.

Antiemetic (prior to chemotherapy):

I.V.: 10 mg

Anti-inflammatory: Oral, I.M., I.V.: 0.75-9 mg/day in divided doses every 6-12 hours.

Cerebral edema:

I.V.: 10 mg stat 4 mg I.M., I.V. every 6 hours until response is maximized, then switch to oral regimen, then taper off if appropriate.

Diagnosis for Cushing's syndrome:

Oral: 1 mg at 11 p.m., draw blood at 8 a.m.

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 0.25 mg, 0.5 mg, 0.75 mg, 1 mg, 1.5 mg, 2 mg, 4 mg

Elixir: 0.5 mg/5ml (100ml)

Injection, as acetate: 8 mg/ml (5 ml)

Injection, as sodium phosphate: 4 mg/ml (1ml, 5ml); 10 mg/ml (10ml)

Ointment, ophthalmic, as sodium phosphate: 0.05% (3.5g)

Solution, ophthalmic, as sodium phosphate: 0.1% (5ml)

Cost:\$\$\$

Dextroamphetamine
Sulfate
(Dexedrine)

Use: ADHD, Narcolepsy

Usual Dosage:

Adults and children 12 years and older, 5 to 30 mg qd. Maximum dose is 40 mg qd.

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 5mg, 10mg Spansule 10mg

Cost: \$\$

Diazepam
(Valium)

Use: Management of general anxiety disorders, panic disorders, and to provide preoperative sedation, light anesthesia, and amnesia, treatment of status epilepticus, alcohol withdrawal symptoms, used as a skeletal muscle relaxant.

Restrictions: C-IV Controlled Substance.

Precautions: Heat Risk Medication.

Usual Dosage:

Anxiety: Oral: 2-10 mg, 2-4 times/day

I.V.: 2-10 mg, may repeat in 3-4 hours if needed

Skeletal muscle relaxant:

Oral: 2-10 mg 2-4 times/day

I.V.: 5-10 mg, may repeat in 2-4 hours

Status epilepticus:

I.V.: 0.2-0.5 mg/kg/dose every 15-30 minutes for 2-3 doses

Maximum dose: 30 mg

Dosage Forms: Injection: 5 mg/ml Tablet: 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Cost: \$\$ (tablets), \$\$ (ampules)

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Dicloxacillin

Use: Treatment of systemic infections such as pneumonia, skin and soft tissue infections and follow-up therapy for osteomyelitis caused by penicillinase-producing staphylococci.

Usual Dosage:
Oral: 125-500 mg every 6 hours

Dosage Forms:
Capsule: 125 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg
Suspension, oral: 62.5 mg/5ml (80 ml, 100 ml, 200 ml)

Cost: \$\$

Digoxin
(Lanoxin)

Use: Treatment of congestive heart failure; slows the ventricular rate in tachyarrhythmias such as atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, supraventricular tachycardia, paroxysmal atrial tachycardia, and cardiogenic shock

Usual Dosage:
Based on renal function for age. Decrease dose in patients with decreased renal function.
Total Digitalizing Dose:
Oral: 0.75-1.5 mg
I.V. or I.M.: 0.5-1 mg

Give one-half of the total digitalizing dose (TDD) in the initial dose, and then give one-quarter of the TDD in each of two subsequent doses at 8-12 hour intervals. Obtain ECG 6 hours after each dose to assess potential toxicity.

Maintenance Dose: Oral: 0.125-0.5 mg daily

Dosage Forms:
Elixir, pediatric: 50 mcg/ml (60 ml)
Injection: 250 mcg/ml (2 ml)
Tablet: oral 0.125 mg; 0.250 mg

Cost: \$\$

Diltiazem
(Cardizem)

Use: Management of angina pectoris due to coronary insufficiency; hypertension; hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, atrial fibrillations, atrial flutter; paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardias.

Precautions: Use with caution in titrating dosages for impaired renal or Hepatic function patients; use with caution in patients with congestive heart failure.

Usual Dosage:
Tablets: 30-120 mg 3-4 times/day; dosage should be increased gradually, at 1 to 2-day intervals, until optimum response is obtained. Usual maintenance dose is 240-360 mg/day.
Sustained-release capsules: Cardizem SR: Initial dose of 60-120 mg twice daily
I.V.: Initial 0.25 mg/kg as a bolus over 2 minutes, then continuous infusion of 5-15mg/hr for up to 24 hours.

Dosage Forms:
Tablet: 30 mg, 60 mg, 90 mg, 120 mg
Capsule, sustained release (Cardizem SR): 60 mg, 90 mg, 120 mg
Injection (Cardizem): 5 mg/ml (5 ml, 10 ml)

Cost: \$\$ (tablets), \$\$\$ (Cardizem SR), \$\$\$\$ (Injection)

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Diphenhydramine
(Benadryl)

Use: Symptomatic relief of allergic symptoms caused by histamine release which include nasal allergies and allergic dermatoses; mild nighttime sedation; prevention of motion sickness, antitussive; adjunctive treatment of Parkinson's disease; also used in treatment of drug-induced extrapyramidal effects and acute dystonic reactions.

Usual Dosage:

Oral: 25-50 mg every 4-6 hours. Not to exceed 300 mg/day for acute use and 150 mg/day for chronic use.

I.M., I.V.: 10-50 mg in a single dose every 2-4 hours. Not to exceed 400 mg/day.

Dosage Forms:

Capsule: oral 25 mg, 50 mg
Elixir: 12.5 mg/5 ml
Syrup: 12.5 mg/5 ml
Injection: 10 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml

Cost: \$ (capsule and injection), \$\$ (elixir and syrup)

Diphenoxylate with Atropine
(Lomotil)

Use: Treatment of diarrhea
Restrictions: C-V Controlled Substance

Usual Dosage:

Oral (as diphenoxylate): 15-20 mg/day in 3-4 divided doses;
Reduce dosage as soon as initial control of symptoms is achieved.

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: Diphenoxylate hydrochloride 2.4 mg and atropine sulfate 0.025 mg
Solution, oral: Diphenoxylate hydrochloride 2.5 mg and atropine sulfate 0.025 mg per 5 ml (60 ml)

Cost: \$ (tablet), \$(solution)

Divalproex Sodium
(Depakote)

Use: Seizure

Usual Dosage:

Initially 15 mg/kg PO daily; then increase by 5 to 10 mg/kg daily at weekly intervals up to a maximum of 60 mg/kg daily.

Dosage Form:

Tablet: 125 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg.

Cost: \$\$\$

Docusate Sodium
(DSS)

Use: Stool softener useful for patients who should not strain during defecation (ie, following anorectal surgery, myocardial infarction); beneficial when feces are hard or dry.

Usual Dosage:

Increase the daily fluid intake by drinking a glass of water with each dose.
50-500 mg daily.

Dosage Forms:

Capsules, oral: 100 mg, 250 mg

Cost: \$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

**Doxazosin
Mesylate**
(Cardura)

Use: Treatment of hypertension and benign prostatic hyperplasia

Warning: Can cause marked hypotension and syncope with sudden loss of consciousness with the first few doses. Anticipate a similar effect if therapy is interrupted for a few days if dosage is increased rapidly, or if another antihypertensive drug is introduced.

Usual Dosage: Hypertension: Initial: One mg once a day
Usual Maintenance dose: May be increased to 2, 4, 6, 8 or 16 mg/day as needed to two Week intervals.
Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia: Initial: Once mg once a day.
Usual maintenance dose: 1 to 8 mg/day, increased in two week intervals as needed.

Maximum: Hypertension: 16 mg/day
Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia: 8 mg/day

Dosage Forms: Tablets 1mg, 2 mg, 4 mg, 8 mg

Costs:\$

Doxepin
(Sinequan)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines*, for prescribing requirements, informed consents, maximum doses limits, etc.

Use: Treatment of various forms of depression; treatment of anxiety disorders; Analgesic certain chronic and neuropathic pain

Precautions: Heat alert Medication

Usual Dosage: Initial: 10-25 mg/day at bedtime or in 2-3 divided doses;
May increase up to a maximum of 300 mg/day

Dosage Forms:

Capsule: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg

Concentrate, oral: 10mg/ml (120 ml)

Cost: \$ (Capsules), \$\$\$ (concentrate)

Doxycycline Hyclate
(Vibramcin)

Use: Used principally in the treatment of infections caused by susceptible *Rickettsia*, *Chlamydia*, and *Mycoplasma* along with other susceptible gram-negative and gram-positive organisms.

Drug Interaction: Antacids containing aluminum, calcium, or magnesium, iron and bismuth subsalicylate may decrease doxycycline bioavailability

Usual Dosage:

100-200 mg/day in 1-2 divided doses

Dosage Forms:

Capsule, oral: 50 mg

Tablet, capsule, oral: 100 mg

Powder for injections: 100 mg

Cost: \$ (oral), \$\$\$ (injection)

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Enalapril
(Vasotec)

Use: Treatment of congestive heart failure, in combination with diuretics and digitalis therapy when not responding to other measures; treatment of left ventricular dysfunction (ejection fraction ($\leq 35\%$) in clinically stable patients who are asymptomatic. Enalapril has been shown to decrease the rate of development of overt heart failure and decrease the frequency of hospitalization secondary to heart failure.

Precautions: Because of the risk of excessive hypotension, it is recommended that previous diuretic therapy be withdrawn 2 to 3 days before enalapril therapy is initiated, except in patients with accelerated or malignant hypertension or hypertension that is difficult to control. In these patients, enalapril therapy may be initiated immediately at a lower dose under careful medical supervision, and increased cautiously.

Usual Dosage:

Enalapril is usually effective in once-daily dosing. However, if the antihypertensive effect is diminished before 24 hours, the total daily dose may be given as 2 divided doses.

Antihypertensive:

Note: An initial dose of 2.5 mg should be used in patients who are sodium and water-depleted as a result of prior diuretic therapy, patients continuing to receive diuretic therapy, or patients with renal failure (creatinine clearance less than 30 ml per minute). Such patients should be kept under medical supervision for at least two hours after this initial dose (and for an additional hour after blood pressure has stabilized), to watch for excessive hypotension.

Initial: oral, 5 mg once a day, the dosage being adjusted after one to two weeks according to clinical response.

Maintenance: oral, 10 to 40 mg per day, as a single dose or in two divided doses.

Vasodilator, congestive heart failure:

Initial: oral, 2.5 mg once or twice a day, the dosage being adjusted after one to two weeks according to clinical response.

Maintenance: oral 5 to 20 mg per day, as a single dose or in two divided doses.

Usual Dosage:

Left ventricular dysfunction, asymptomatic:

Oral, 2.5 mg two times a day titrated as tolerated up to a target dose of 20 mg a day in divided doses.

Note: Patients should be kept under medical supervision for at least two hours and until blood pressure has stabilized for an additional hour after the initial dose.

Usual adult prescribing limits: Up to 40 mg per day.

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Cost:\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Epinephrine
(Adrenalin, Epifrin
Ophthalmic Solution)

Use: Bronchospasm; anaphylactic reactions; cardiac arrest; management of open-angle (chronic simple) glaucoma.

I Dosage:

Bronchodilator:

I.M., S.C.: 0.1 to 0.5 mg every 10-15 minutes

I.V.: 0.1 to 0.25 mg (single dose maximum 1 mg)

Cardiac arrest:

I.V., intracardiac: 0.1 to 1 mg every 5 minutes as needed

intratracheal: 1 mg

Hypersensitivity reaction:

I.M., S.C.: 0.2 - 0.25 mg every 20 minutes to 4 hours (single dose maximum 1 mg)

Ophthalmic: Instill 1-2 drops in eye(s) once or twice daily

Dosage Forms:

Injection, solution: 1 mg/ml = 1:1000, 0.1 mg/ml (1:10,000)

Injection, suspension: 1.5 mg/0.3ml (1:200)

Injector, automatic: 0.15 mg/dose; 0.3 mg/dose

Solution, ophthalmic, as hydrochloride: 0.5%, 1%, 2%

**Ergotamine with
Caffeine**
(Cafergot)

Use: Vascular headache

Precautions: Avoid prolonged administration or excessive dosage because of the danger of ergotism and gangrene.

Usual Dosage:

Oral (Cafergot):

2 tablets at onset of attack; then 1 tablet every 30 minutes as needed; maximum 6 tablets per attack; do not exceed 10 tablets/week.

Rectal (Cafergot suppositories):

1/3 to 1 suppository at first sign of an attack; follow with second dose after 1 hour, if needed; maximum dose: 2 per attack; do not exceed 5/week.

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 1 mg with caffeine 100 mg

Suppository, rectal: 2 mg with caffeine 100 mg (12s)

Cost: \$\$\$

Erythromycin
(EES, Ery-Tab)

Use: Treatment of susceptible bacterial infections including *M. pneumoniae*, *Legionella pneumoniae*, Lyme disease, diphtheria, pertussis, chancroid, *Chlamydia*, and *Campylobacter* gastroenteritis.

Erythromycin Oint
(Ilotycin)

Drug Interactions: Concurrent use of terfenadine or astemizole and erythromycin may cause life-threatening arrhythmias.

Usual Dosage:

Oral:

Base: 250-500 mg every 6 hours, 333 mg every 8 hours

Ethylsuccinate: 400-800 mg every 6-12 hours

Pre-op bowel preparation:

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Erythromycin
(continued)

1g erythromycin base at 1, 2 and 11 p.m. on the day before surgery
combined with mechanical cleansing of the large intestine and oral neomycin.
I.V.
15-20 mg/kg/day divided every 6 hours or given as a continuous infusion over 24 hours
Ophthalmic
Instill one or more times daily depending on the severity of the infection

Dosage Forms:

Erythromycin base
Tablet, oral enteric coated: 250 mg, 333 mg, 500 mg
Ointment, ophthalmic: 5 mg/g (3.75g)

Erythromycin lactobionate
Injection, 500 mg, 1 g

Erythromycin ethylsuccinate
Tablet: 400 mg
Suspension, oral: 200 mg/5 ml; 400 mg/5 ml

Cost:\$\$

**Conjugated
Estrogens,**
(Premarin)

Use: Atrophic vaginitis; hypogonadism primary ovarian failure vasomotor symptoms of menopause, prostatic carcinoma; prevention of postmenopausal osteoporosis.

Usual Dosage:

Hypogonadism:
Oral: 2.5-7.5 mg/day for 20 days, off 10 days and repeat until menses occur
Abnormal uterine bleeding:
Oral: 2.5-5 mg/day for 7-10 days, then decrease to 1.25 mg/day for 2 weeks
Moderate to severe vasomotor symptoms:
Oral: 0.625 mg/day for 21 days, off 7 days, chronically
Atrophic vaginitis, kraurosis vulvae:
Vaginal: 2-4 g instilled/day 3 weeks on and 1 week off

Males:
Prostate Cancer: oral: 1.25-2.5 mg 3 times/day

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: oral 0.3 mg, 0.625 mg, 0.9 mg, 1.25 mg, 2.5 mg
Cream, vaginal: 0.625 mg/g (4.25 g)

Cost: \$\$

Ethambutol
(Myambutol)

Use: Treatment of tuberculosis and other mycobacterial diseases in conjunction with other antituberculosis agents

Restriction:

Known or suspected mycobacterial disease

Usual Dosage:

Oral: 15-25 mg/kg/day, once daily; not to exceed 2.5 g/day

Dosing interval in renal impairment:

Clcr 10-50 mg/minute: Administer every 24-36 hours
Clcr <10 ml/minute: Administer every 48 hours and/or reduce daily dose

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 100 mg, 400 mg

Cost:\$\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Ethyl Chloride

Use: Topical vapo-coolant to control pain associated with minor surgical procedures (eg, lancing boils, incision and drainage of small abscesses).

Note: External Use Only

Dosage Forms:
Spray, topical

Famotidine
(Pepcid)

Use: Histamine H₂ anti Short-term treatment of active duodenal ulcer (up to 8 weeks), gastroesophageal reflux disease, benign gastric ulcer. Use only after Cimetidine or Ranitidine has been used prior.

Usual Dosage:
40 mg once daily at bedtime or 20 mg twice daily for up to eight weeks

Dosage Forms:
Tablet: oral 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg

0
Ferrous Sulfate

Cost:\$
Use: For the treatment and prevention of iron deficiency anemias.

Usual Dosage:
Iron replacement therapy in deficiency states:
100-200 mg of elemental iron in divided doses.

Dosage Forms:
Tablets, oral: 300 mg (60 mg elemental iron)

Cost: \$

Fluconazole
(Diflucan)

Treatment of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infected Patients.

Use: Treatment of susceptible fungal infections including oropharyngeal and esophageal candidiasis, treatment of systemic candidal infections including urinary tract infection, peritonitis, and pneumonia, treatment of cryptococcal meningitis.

Restrictions: For use only by, or in consultation with an HIV specialist, or an infectious disease specialist.

Usual Dosage:
The daily dose of fluconazole is the same for oral and I.V. administration.
Oropharyngeal candidiasis:

200 mg daily for 14 days

Esophageal candidiasis:

200 mg initially, then 100 mg for 21 days

Systemic candidiasis:

400 mg initially, then 200 mg for 28 days

Cryptococcal meningitis:

acute: 400 mg initially, then 200 mg indefinitely for HIV infected patients for 10-12 weeks (after CSF culture becomes negative) for non-HIV infected patients.

Relapse: 200 mg initially, then 200 mg daily for 10-12 weeks (after CSF culture becomes negative)

Dosing adjustment in renal impairment:

CrCl 21-50 ml/minute: Administer 50% of recommended dose

CrCl 11-20 ml/minute: Administer 25% of recommended dose

Dosage Forms:

Injection: 2 mg/ml (100 ml, 200 ml)

Tablet: oral 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg

Cost: \$\$\$\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Fluocinonide
(Lidex)

Use: Short-term relief of inflammation and pruritus of severe corticosteroid responsive dermatoses

Usual Dosage:

Topical: Apply thin layer to affected area 2-4 times/day depending on the severity of the condition

Dosage Forms:

Cream: 0.05%

Gel, topical: 0.05%

Ointment, topical: 0.05%

Solution, topical: 0.05%

Cost: \$\$\$

Fluorescein Sodium
(Fluor-I-Strip)

Use: Demonstrates defects of corneal epithelium; diagnostic aid in ophthalmic angiography

Usual Dosage:

Topical Solution:

Instill 1-2 drops, allow a few seconds for staining, then wash out excess with sterile irrigation solution

Strips:

Moisten with sterile water or irrigating solution, touch conjunctiva with moistened tip, blink several times after application

Dosage Forms:

Strip, ophthalmic: 1 mg (300s); 9 mg (300s)

Solution, ophthalmic: 0.25% with benoxinate hydrochloride 0.4% (5 ml)

Fluoxetine Hydrochloride
(Prozac)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, informed consents, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Treatment of major depression and obsessive compulsive disorders

Precautions: Heat Risk Medications

Usual Dosage:

Adults: 20 mg/day in the morning; may increase after 4 weeks by 20 mg/day increments; doses >20 mg should be divided into 2 daily doses.

Maximum: 80 mg/day

Dosage Forms:

Capsule: oral 10 mg, 20 mg

Liquid: 20 mg/5 ml(120 ml)

Cost: \$(capsules), \$(liquids)

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Fluphenazine
(Prolixin)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Management of manifestations of psychotic disorders

Precaution: Heat alert medication

Usual Dosage:

Oral:

0.5-10 mg/day in divided doses; Maximum dose, 20 mg/day

I.M.:

2.5-10 mg/day in divided doses; Maximum dose, 10 mg/day

I.M. (Decanoate):

Oral to I.M.: 12.5 mg, I.M., every 3 weeks approximately equivalent to 10 mg/day of oral fluphenazine.

Dosage Forms:

Tablet oral, as hydrochloride: 1 mg, 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Injection, as decanoate: 25 mg/ml (5 ml)

Cost:\$

Fluticasone
(Flovent)

Use: Maintenance treatment of chronic asthma.

Warning: No to be used for acute asthma symptoms.

Usual Dosage: Adult: 88 to 440 mcg twice day. Maximum: 880 mcg a day.

Dosage Forms: Spray, 44 mcg, 110 mcg, and 220 mcg per spray inhaler. 60 and 120 spray canisters.

Cost:\$\$\$\$

Folic Acid

Use: Treatment of megaloblastic and macrocytic anemias due to folate deficiency.

Usual Dosage:

Folic Acid deficiency: Oral, I.M., I.V., S.C.: 1 mg/day initial dose,

Maintenance dose: 0.5 mg/day

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 1 mg

Injection, as sodium folate: 5 mg/ml (10ml)

Cost: \$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Furosemide
(Lasix)

Use: Management of edema associated with congestive heart failure or hepatic or renal disease; used alone or in conjunction with antihypertensives in treatment of hypertension.

Usual Dosage:

Oral: 20-80 mg/dose initially increased in increments of 20-40 mg/dose at intervals of 6-8 hours; usual maintenance dose interval is once to twice daily.

I.M., I.V.: 20-40 mg/dose, may be repeated in 1-2 hours as needed and increased by 20 mg/dose with each succeeding dose up to 600 mg/day; usual dosing interval: 6-12 hours

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: oral 20 mg, 40 mg, 80 mg

Solution, oral: 10 mg/ml (60 ml, 120 ml)

Injection: 10 mg/ml (2 ml, 4 ml, 10 ml)

Cost: \$\$

Gabapentin
(Neurontin)

Use: Adjunct therapy in the treatment of partial seizures.

Usual Dosage:

Initially 300 mg daily; increase in increments of 300 mg daily up to 3600 mg daily.

Dosing adjustment in renal impairment:

CrCl 30-60: 300 mg twice a day.

CrCl 15-30: 300mg once a day.

CrCl <30: 300 mg once every other a day.

Dosage Forms: Tablet: oral 100 mg, 300 mg, 400 mg, 600mg, 800mg.

Cost: \$\$\$\$

Glipizide
(Glucotrol)

Use: Management of noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (type II)

Pharmacodynamics: Following administration maximal blood glucose reductions occur within 1.5-2 hours.

Onset of action: Within 1.5 to 2 hours

Duration of action: Up to 24 hours

Usual Dosage:

Usually 2.5 to 5 mg/day initially;

Maintenance regimen: 2.5 to 40 mg/day; increase in increments of 2.5-5 mg/day at weekly intervals until satisfactory diabetic control is achieved; doses larger than 15 mg/day should be divided and given twice daily.

Geriatrics Initial Dose: 2.5 mg/day; lengthen time between dosage increases

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: oral 5 mg, 10 mg

Cost: \$

Glucagon

Use: Hypoglycemia, diagnostic aid in the radiological examination of GI tract when Hypotonic state is needed.

Usual Dosage:

Hypoglycemia: I.M., I.V., S.C.: 0.5-1 mg, may repeat in 20 minutes as needed

Diagnostic aid: I.M., I.V.,: 0.25-2 mg 10 minutes prior to procedure

Dosage Forms:

Powder for injection, lyophilized: 1 mg (1 unit)

Cost:\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Glucose 40%
(Monogel)

Use: Management of hypoglycemia.

Usual Dosage:

10 to 20 grams orally; repeat in 10 minutes if necessary.
Not absorbed from the buccal cavity, must be swallowed to be effective.

Dosage Forms:

Gel, oral: 25g tube

Cost:\$

Glyburide
(DiaBeta)

Use: Management of noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (type II)

Pharmacodynamics:

Onset of action: Within 2-4 hours

Duration of action: Up to 24 hours

(Continued)

Usual Dosage:

Initially: 1.25 to 5 mg to start; Increase in increments of 1.25-2.5 mg/day at weekly intervals until satisfactory diabetic control is achieved.

Maintenance Dose: 1.25-20 mg/day divided in 1-2 doses

Geriatrics: Initial dose 1.25 mg/day; lengthen time between dosage increases

Dosage comment in renal or hepatic Impairment: 1.25 mg/day; lengthen time between dosage increases

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 1.25 mg, 2.5 mg, 5 mg

Cost:\$

**Griseofulvin,
Ultra Micro**
(Fulvicin P/G)

Use: Treatment of susceptible tinea infections of the skin, hair, and nails.

Warnings: May cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women; avoid exposure to intense sunlight to prevent photosensitivity reactions.

Usual Dosage:

Ultramicrosize: 330-375 mg/day in single or divided doses; doses up to 750 mg/day have been used for infections more difficult to eradicate, such as tinea unguium

Duration of therapy on the site of infection:

Tinea corporis: 2-4 weeks

Tinea capitis: 4-6 weeks or longer

Tinea pedis: 4-8 weeks

Tinea unguium: 4-6 months

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 125 mg, 165 mg, 250 mg, 330 mg

Cost: \$\$\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Haloperidol
(Haldol)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Treatment of psychoses; Tourette's disorder; may be used for the emergency Sedation of severely agitated or delirious patients

Precautions: Heat Alert Medication

Usual Dosage:

Acute Psychosis:

I.M. (lactate): 2-5 mg/dose every 1-8 hours as needed up to 10-30 mg, until control Of symptom is achieved.

Oral: Begin with 1-15 mg/day in divided doses, then gradually increase until Symptoms are controlled to a maximum of 80 mg/day After control of symptoms is Achieved, reduce dose to the minimal effective dose

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Injection, as lactate: 5 mg/ml, (1 ml, 10 ml)

Injection, as decanoate: 50 mg/ml, 100 mg/ml (1 ml, 5 ml)

Concentrate, oral: 2 mg/ml (120 ml)

Cost:\$

Hand and Body
Lotion
(Landers Lotion,
Vaseline Intensive
Care)

Use: Moisturize and lubricate the skin, counteracting dryness and itching.

Usual Dosage:

As directed

Dosage Forms:

Lotion, topical: contact pharmacist for available lotion

Cost:\$

Hemorrhoidal
Suppositories w/
Hydrocortisone

Use: Symptomatic relief of discomfort associated with hemorrhoids; and perianal itching or irritation

Usual Dosage:

Insert 1 into anus in the morning and at bedtime and after each bowel movement for 2 weeks; may use 1 suppository 3 times a day or 2 suppositories twice daily in severe cases.

Dosage Forms:

Suppository, rectal: Hydrocortisone acetate 25 mg

Cost:\$

Hydrochlorothiazide
(HydroDiuril, Esidrex)

Use: Management of mild to moderate hypertension; treatment of edema in congestive heart failure and nephrotic syndrome.

Usual Dosage:

12.5-100 mg/day in 1-2 doses

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 25 mg, 50 mg

Cost: \$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

**Hydrochlorothiazide/
Triamterene**
(Dyazide, Maxide)

Use: Management of mild to moderate hypertension; treatment of edema in congestive heart failure and nephrotic syndrome.

Usual Dosage:

Dyazide or equivalent: 1 to 2 capsules daily

Maxide or equivalent: 1 tablet daily

Dosage Forms:

Capsule, oral (Dyazide or equivalent): Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg and triamterene 50 mg

Tablet, oral (Maxide or equivalent): Hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg and triamterene 37.5 mg

Cost: \$\$

Hydrocortisone
(Cortef, Solu-Cortef,
Hytone)

Use: Management of adrenocortical insufficiency; relief of inflammation of corticosteroid-responsive dermatoses; adjunctive treatment of ulcerative colitis; adjunctive treatment of hypersensitivity reactions, shock, status asthmaticus

Usual Dosage:

Dose depends upon condition being treated and response of patient.

Discontinuation of long-term therapy requires gradual withdrawal by tapering the dose.

Acute adrenal insufficiency: I.M., I.V., S.C. (phosphate): 15-240 mg every 12 hours

Anti-inflammatory or immunosuppressive: I.M., S.C., I.V. (phosphate): 15-240 mg every 12 hours

Shock: I.M., I.V. (succinate): 500 mg to 2 g every 2-6 hours

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg

Injection, as sodium phosphate: 50 mg/ml (10 ml)

Injection, as sodium succinate: 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg

Cream, topical: 2.5% (30 g, 60 g)

Cream, topical as valerate: 0.2% (15 g, 45 g, 60 g)

Ointment, topical: 2.5% (30 g)

Lotion, topical: 1%, 2.5% (60 ml, 120 ml)

Suppository, rectal as acetate: 1%

Enema: 100 mg/60 ml

Cost: \$\$\$\$

**Hydroxypropyl
Methylcellulose**
(Lacril, Isopto Tears)

Use: Lubrication for the relief of dry eyes and eye irritation associated with deficient tear production.

Usual Dosage:

1 to 2 drops into eye(s) 3 to 4 times a day, as needed.

Dosage Forms:

Solution, ophthalmic: 0.5% hydroxypropyl methylcellulose

Cost: \$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Hydroxyzine Pamoate
(Vistaril)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Treatment of anxiety, as a preoperative sedative, an antipruritic, and an antiemetic.

Usual Dosage:

Anxiety: 25-100 mg 4 times/day; maximum dose: 600 mg/day

Antiemetic: I.M.: 25-100 mg/dose every 4-6 hours as needed

Management of pruritus: Oral: 25 mg, 3-4 times/day

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Injection: 25 mg/ml (1 ml), 50 mg/ml (2 ml, 10 ml)

Syrup: 10 mg/5 ml (120 ml, 240 ml)

Cost:\$\$

Ibuprofen
(Motrin)

Use: Inflammatory diseases and rheumatoid arthritis; mild to moderate pain, fever, dysmenorrhea; gout.

Adverse Reactions:

Gastrointestinal: Dyspepsia, heartburn, nausea, pain, peptic ulcer, GI bleed, GI perforation

Usual Dosage:

Inflammatory Disease: 400-800 mg, 3 to 4 times/day; Maximum dose: 3.2 g/day

Pain/Fever: 200-400 mg/dose, every 4 to 6 hours; Maximum dose: 1.2 g/day

Dysmenorrhea: 400 mg/dose every 4 to 6 hours or 600 mg/dose every 6 hours;

Maximum dose: 2.4 g/day

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 200mg, 400 mg, 600 mg, 800 mg

Suspension, oral: 100 mg/5 ml (120ml, 480ml)

Cost: \$

Imipramine
(Tofranil)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Treatment of various forms of depression or panic disorder; analgesic for certain chronic and neuropathic pain.

Precaution: Heat Alert Medication

Usual Dosage:

Initiate with 25-50 mg/day in divided doses (in elderly, 25 mg at bedtime); increase dose

gradually if needed; total dose may be given at bedtime; I.M.: Initial: Up to 100 mg/day in divided doses, change to oral as soon as possible.

Usual maintenance dose: 50-150 mg/day; maximum 300 mg/day

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Injection: 12.5 mg/ml

Cost:\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Indomethacin
(Indocin)

Use: Management of inflammatory diseases and rheumatoid disorders, moderate pain; acute gouty arthritis.

Adverse Reactions:

Gastrointestinal: Nausea, vomiting, epigastric pain, abdominal pain, anorexia, peptic ulcer, GI bleed, GI perforation

Usual Dosage:

Oral: 25-50 mg/dose 2-3 times/day; maximum dose: 200 mg/day

Dosage Forms:

Capsule, oral: 25 mg, 50 mg

Cost: \$

Insulin Products
(Humulin, Humulin N)
Novolin, Lantus
Humalog

Use: Treatment of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, also non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus unresponsive to treatment with diet and oral hypoglycemics.

Dosage Forms:

All insulins are 100 units per ml (10 ml) unless otherwise indicated:

Rapid acting:

Regular human (rDNA) (Humulin R), Humalog

Intermediate acting:

Isophane suspension human "NPH" (Humulin N)

Zinc suspension human "Lente" (Humulin L)

Long acting:

Zinc suspension, extended (Humulin U), Lantus

Combinations:

Isophane insulin suspension (70%) and regular insulin injection (30%);
human (Novolin 70/30)

Cost: \$\$\$\$

Ipecac

Use: Treatment of drug overdoses and certain poisonings.

Precautions:

Ipecac may not be effective in cases where the ingested substance is an antiemetic. Ipecac can be cardiotoxic if not vomited and allowed to be absorbed.

Usage Dosage:

15 to 30 ml followed by 3 to 4 glasses of water.

Repeat dose if 15 ml once if vomiting does not occur within 20 minutes. If vomiting does not occur within 30 minutes after the second dose, perform gastric lavage.

Dosage Forms:

Syrup, oral: 15 ml, 30 ml

Cost: \$

Ipratropium Bromide
(Atrovent)

Use: A bronchodilator used in bronchospasm associated with COPD and emphysema.

Pharmacodynamics: Bronchodilation begins 1-3 minutes after administration with a maximal effect occurring with 1.5-2 hours; bronchodilation persists up to 4-6 hours.

Usual Dosage: 2-4 inhalations 4 times/day; maximum 12 inhalations/24 hours

Dosage Forms: Aerosol: 18 mcg/metered dose (14g)

Solution for inhalation: 0.02% (2.5 ml)

Cost: \$\$\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Isoniazid (INH)

Use: Treatment of susceptible mycobacterial infections and prophylactically to individuals exposed to tuberculosis.

Usual Dosage:

Treatment: 5 mg/kg/day in a single daily dose (usual dose is 300 mg)

Disseminated disease: 10 mg/kg/day in a single daily dose

Prophylaxis: 300 mg/day given daily for 6-12 months or 15 mg/kg/dose (up to 900 mg) twice weekly for 6-12 months

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 100 mg, 300 mg

Syrup, oral: 50 mg/ml (473 ml)

Injection: 100 mg/ml (10 ml)

Cost:\$

Isosorbide Dinitrate
(Isordil)

Use: Prevention and treatment of angina pectoris; for congestive heart failure

Pharmacodynamics:

Dosage Form

Sublingual, tablet

Oral, tablet

Sustained release, tablet

Onset of Action

2-10 minutes

45-60 minutes

30 minutes

Duration

1-2 hours

4-6 hours

6-12 hours

Usual Dosage:

Oral: 5-30 mg 3 times/day or 40 mg every 6-12 hours in sustained-release drugs form

Sublingual: 2.5-10 mg every 4-6 hours

A nitrate-free period (8-12 hours in every 24-hour period) is needed to avoid nitrate tolerance

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral; 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, 40 mg

Tablet, sublingual: 2.5 mg, 5 mg

Tablet, sustained release: 40 mg

Capsule, sustained release: 40 mg

Cost: \$ (oral and sublingual tablets), \$\$ (sustained release tablets and capsules)

**Isosorbide
Mononitrate
Extended-Release**
(Imdur)

Use: Prophylaxis of acute angina pectoris and treatment of chronic angina pectoris

Usual dosage: 20 mg two times day , with the doses given 7 hours apart

Dosage Forms: Tablets: 10 mg and 20 mg

Cost:\$

Kaolin with Pectin
(Kaopectate)

Use: Symptomatic treatment of diarrhea.

Usual Dosage: 60-120 ml after each loose bowel movement

Dosage Forms: Suspension, oral: 5.2 g kaolin and 260 mg pectin per 30 ml

Cost:\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Lansoprazole
(Prevacid)

Use: Short term (4 to 8 weeks) treatment of severe erosive esophagitis (grade 2 or above), diagnosed by endoscopy and short-term treatment of symptomatic gastroesophageal reflux disorder (GERD) poorly responsive to customary medical treatment; pathological hypersecretory conditions, active duodenal or gastric ulcer.

Restrictions: For use only by or in consultation with gastroenterologist.

Usual Dosage: Active duodenal ulcer: 30 mg/day for 4–8 weeks.

Active gastric ulcer: 30 mg/day for 4 – 8 weeks.

GERD or severe erosive esophagitis: 30 mg/day for 4-8 weeks.

Pathological hypersecretory conditions: 60 mg/day, up to 120 mg/day in two divided doses may be given.

Warning: Maximum of 30 mg/day in patient with severe hepatic impairment

Dosage Forms: Capsule, oral: 15 mg and 30 mg.

Cost:\$\$\$\$

Lactulose
(Cephulac)

Use: Adjunct in the prevention and treatment of portal-systemic encephalopathy, treatment of chronic constipation.

Usual Dosage:

Acute episodes of portal systemic encephalopathy:

Oral: 30-45 ml at 1-to 2-hour intervals until laxative effect observed

Chronic therapy:

Oral: 30-45 ml/dose 3-4 times/day; titrate dose to produce 2-3 soft stool per day

Rectal: 300 ml diluted with 700 ml water or normal saline, and given via a rectal balloon catheter and retained for 30-60 minutes, may give every 4-6 hours

Constipation: Oral: 15-30 ml/day, increased if necessary to maximum of 60 ml/day

Dosage Forms:

Syrup: 10 g/15 ml

Cost:\$

Levofloxacin
(Levaquin)

Use: Treatment of bacterial bronchitis, community-acquired pneumonia, complicated pyelonephritis or urinary-tract infections, acute maxillary sinusitis, and uncomplicated skin and soft tissue infections.

Usual Dosage:

Infection	Dose	Duration	CrCl 20-49ml/min	CrCl 10-19ml/min
Bacterial Bronchitis	500 mg/day	7 days	250 mg every 24 hours	250 mg every 48 hours
Community-acquired pneumonia	500 mg/day	7 to 14 days	250 mg every 24 hours	250 mg every 48 hours
Complicated pyelonephritis or urinary tract infection	500 mg/day	10 days	250 mg every 24 hours	250 mg every 48 hours
Acute maxillary sinusitis	500 mg/day	10 to 14 days	250 mg every 24 hours	250 mg every 48 hours
Uncomplicated skin and soft tissue	500 mg/day	7 to 10 days	250 mg every 24 hours	250 mg every 48 hours

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Levofloxacin
(continued)

Dosage Forms:
Tablet: 250 mg and 500 mg
Parenteral: 500 mg per 20 ml vial, 250 mg per 50 ml, 500 mg per 100 ml

Cost: \$\$\$\$

Levothyroxine
(Synthroid)

Use: Replacement or supplemental therapy in hypothyroidism, management of nontoxic goiter, chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis, as an adjunct in thyrotoxicosis and as a diagnostic aid.

Usual Dosage:
Oral: 12-5-50 mcg/day to start, then increase by 25-50 mcg/day at intervals of 2-4 weeks; Average adult dose: 100-200 mcg/day
I.M., I.V.
Approximately 50% of previously determined oral dose

Usual Dosage:
Myxedema coma or stupor:
I.V., 200-500 mcg one time; then 100-300 mcg the next day if necessary;
Administer maintenance regimen of 50-200 mcg daily until patient can receive drug orally.

Dosage Forms:
Tablet, oral: 0.025 mg, 0.05 mg, 0.075 mg, 0.088 mg, 0.1 mg, 0.112 mg, 0.125 mg, 0.137 mg, 0.15 mg, 0.175 mg, 0.2 mg, 0.3 mg
Powder for injection: 0.2 mg (10 ml), 0.5 (10 ml)

Cost: \$\$

**Lidocaine with
Epinephrine**
(Xylocaine with Epi)

Use: Local infiltration anesthesia

Precautions:
Do not use solutions with epinephrine in distal portions of the body (digits, nose, ears, penis), do not use large doses in patients with conduction defects (eg, heart block)

Usual Dosage:
Varies with the anesthetic procedure

Dosage Forms:
Injection, with epinephrine (1:100,000): Lidocaine hydrochloride 1%
Injection, with epinephrine (1:100,000): Lidocaine hydrochloride 2%
Injection, with epinephrine (1:200,000): Lidocaine hydrochloride 1%

Cost: \$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

**Lidocaine
Hydrochloride**
(Xylocaine)

Use: Local anesthesia and acute treatment of ventricular arrhythmias from myocardial infarction, cardiac manipulation, digitalis intoxication.

Warnings:

Do not use preparations containing preservatives for spinal or epidural (including caudal) anesthesia.

Usual Dosage:

Antiarrhythmic:

I.V.: Loading dose: 1 mg/kg/dose; then 50-100 mg bolus over 2-3 minutes; may repeat in 5-10 minutes up to 200-300 mg in a 1-hour period; continuous infusion of 20-50 mcg/kg/minute or 1-4 mg/minute; decrease the dose in patients with CHF, shock, or hepatic disease.

I.M.: 300 mg may be repeated in 1-1.5 hours

Dosage Forms:

Injection: 0.05% (5 mg/ml), 1% (10 mg/ml), 2% (20 mg/ml), 4% (40 mg/ml), 20% (200 mg/ml)
100 mg (5ml)

Injection, with intratracheal cannula (Duo Trach): 4% [40 mg/ml] (5 ml)

Injection, 5% with dextrose: 7.5% (75 mg/ml)

Jelly, topical: 2% (30 ml)

Liquid, viscous: 2% (100 ml)

Ointment, topical: 5% (35 g)

Solution, topical: 4% (50 ml)

Lisinopril
(Prinivil, Zestril)

Use: Management of hypertension and treatment of congestive heart failure

Usual Dosage:

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg, and 40 mg.

Cost:\$

Lithium
(Lithium Carbonate
and Lithium Citrate)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Management of acute manic episodes, bipolar disorders, and as adjunctive therapy in certain types of depression

Precautions: Heat Alert Medication

Warnings: Lithium toxicity is closely related to serum levels and can occur at therapeutic doses; serum lithium determinations are required to monitor therapy; concomitant use of lithium with thiazide diuretics may decrease renal excretion and enhance lithium toxicity; diuretic dosage may need to be reduced by 30%; drug should be avoided during pregnancy.

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Lithium (continued)

Drug Interactions: Concomitant use of lithium with thiazide diuretics or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) may decrease renal secretion and enhance lithium toxicity; lithium and iodide salts (or eg haloperidol) may cause rare encephalopathy-like syndrome.

Usual Dosage: Monitor serum concentrations and clinical response (efficacy and toxicity) to determine proper dose.

Usual Therapeutic Serum Levels: 0.05-1.2 mEq/L; Toxic Levels: 2.0 mEq/L

Initial Dose: 300 mg 3-4 times/day;

Usual maximum maintenance dose: 2.4 g/day

Dosage Forms: Capsule, oral: 300 mg Tablet, oral: 300 mg Tablet, controlled release: Eskalith CR: 450 mg (100s) Lithobid: 300 mg Syrup, as citrate: 300 mg/5 ml

Cost: \$ (tablets and capsules), \$\$ (sustained release tablets), \$\$\$ (syrup)

Loperamide Hydrochloride
(Imodium)

Use: Treatment of acute diarrhea and chronic diarrhea associated with inflammatory bowel disease.

Usual Dosage:

4 mg (2 capsules) initially, followed by 2 mg after each loose stool, up to 16 mg/day (8 capsules)

Dosage Forms:

Capsule, oral: 2 mg

Cost: \$

Lorazepam
(Ativan)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Management of anxiety, status epilepticus, preoperative sedation, and to induce amnesia

Restrictions: C-IV Controlled Substance

Warnings:

Dilute injection prior to I.V. use with equal volume of compatible diluent (D5W, 0.9% NaCl, sterile water for injections do not inject intra-arterially, as arteriospasm and gangrene may occur.

Usual Dosage:

Anxiety and sedation:

Oral: 1-10 mg/day in 2-3 divided doses, usual dose: 2-6 mg/day in divided doses

Insomnia:

Oral: 2-4 mg at bedtime

Preoperative: Adults:

I.M. 0.05 mg/kg administered 2 hours before surgery; maximum: 4 mg/dose:

0.044 mg/kg 15-20 minutes before surgery; usual maximum: 2 mg/dose

Operative amnesia:

I.V.: up to 0.05 mg/kg; maximum: 4 mg/dose

Status epilepticus, I.V.:

4 mg/dose given slowly over 2-5 minutes; may repeat in 10-15 minutes;

Usual maximum dose: 8 mg

Dosage Forms:

Injection: 2mg/ml, 4mg/ml

Tablet, oral: 0.05 mg, 1 mg, 2 mg

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Lovastatin
(Mevacor)

Use: Hypercholesterolemia

Usual Dosage:
20mg in the evening

Dosage Form:
Tablet: Oral, 10mg, 20mg

Cost:\$\$\$

Loxapine
(Loxitane)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements,

Use: Management of psychotic disorders

Precautions: Heat Alert Medication

Usual Dosage:
10 mg twice daily, increase dose until psychotic symptoms are controlled;
Usual dose range: 60-100 mg/day
Maximum dose: 250 mg/day

Dosage Forms:
Capsule, oral: 5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Cost:\$

Magnesium Citrate
(Citroma)

Use: Short term treatment of constipation; used to evacuate the colon for rectal and bowel examinations.

Usual Dosage:
1 glassful (approx. 240 ml) as needed.

Dosage Forms:
Solution, oral: 300 ml

Cost:\$

Magnesium Hydroxide Suspension
(Milk of Magnesia)

Use: Short term treatment of constipation

Usual Dosage:
30 to 60 ml daily, taken with fluids

Dosage Forms:
Suspension, oral: 180 ml, 260 ml, Unit-dose (15 ml, 30 ml)

Cost:\$

Magnesium Hydroxide w/Cascara

Use: Short term treatment of constipation

Usual Dosage:
30 to 60 ml daily, taken with fluids

Dosage Forms:
Suspension, oral: Unit-dose (15 ml, 30 ml)

Cost:\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Magnesium Sulfate

Use: Treatment and prevention of hypomagnesemia and in seizure prevention in severe pre-eclampsia or eclampsia

Warnings: Monitor serum magnesium level, respiratory rate, deep tendon reflex, renal function when MgSO₄ is administered parenterally

Usual Dosage:

Dose represented as MgSO₄ unless stated otherwise

Hypomagnesemia I.M., I.V.:

1 g every 6 hours for 4 doses or 250 mg/kg over a 4 hour period; for severe hypomagnesemia: 8-12g MgSO₄/day in divided doses has been used

Dosage Forms:

Injection: 10% (0.08 mEq/ml), 50% (4 mEq/ml)

Use: Treatment of pinworms, whipworms, roundworms, and hookworms

Mebendazole
(Vermox)

Usual Dosage:

Pinworms:

Single chewable tablet, may need to repeat after 2 weeks

Whipworms, roundworms, hookworms:

1 tablet twice daily, morning and evening, on 3 consecutive days, if patient is not cured within 3-4 weeks, a second course of treatment may be administered

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, chewable: 100 mg

Cost:\$

Meclizine
(Antivert)

Use: Prevention and treatment of motion sickness; management of vertigo with disease affecting the vestibular system.

Usual Dosage:

Motion sickness: 25-50 mg 1 hour before travel, repeat dose 24 hours as needed

Vertigo: 25-100 mg/day in divided dose

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 12.5 mg, 25 mg

Cost:\$

**Medroxy-
Progesterone**
(Provera, Depo-Provera)

Use: Endometrial carcinoma or renal carcinoma as well as secondary amenorrhea or abnormal uterine bleeding due to hormonal imbalance; in combination with estrogens for hormone replacement therapy.

Warnings: Use of any progestin during the first 4 months of pregnancy is not Recommended

Usual Dosage:

Oral:

Amenorrhea: 5-10 mg/day for 5-10 days

Abnormal uterine bleeding: 5-10 mg for 5-10 days starting on day 16 of cycle

Dosage Forms:

Tablets: 2.5 mg, 5mg, 10 mg

Injection, suspension: 150 mg/ml, 400 mg/ml

Cost:\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Methocarbamol
(Robaxin)

Use: Treatment of muscle spasm associated with acute painful musculoskeletal conditions

Usual Dosage:

Muscle spasm:

Oral: 1.5 g 4 times/day for 2-3 days, then decrease to 4-4.5 g/day in 3-6 divided doses

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 500 mg, 750 mg

Cost: \$\$

Methylphenidate
Hydrochloride
(Ritalin)

Use: ADHD

Usual Dosage:

Children 6 years and older; 5 to 10 mg qd, up to 60 mg qd.

Adults; 10 mg BID to TID.

Dosage Forms:

5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg.

Cost: \$\$

Methyl Prednisolone
(Methyl Prednisolone
Acetate, Methyl
Prednisolone
Succinate)
(Depo-Medrol,
Solu-Medrol)

Use: Used primarily as an anti-inflammatory or immunosuppressant agent in the treatment of a variety of diseases including those of hematologic, allergic, inflammatory, neoplastic, and autoimmune origin.

Pharmacodynamics:

The time to obtain peak effects and the duration of these effects is dependent upon the route of administration, as follows:

<u>Route</u>	<u>Peak Effect</u>	<u>Duration</u>
Oral	1-2 hours	30-36 hours
I.M.	4-8 days	4 weeks
Intra-articular	1 week	1-5 weeks

Usual Dosage:

Dose depends upon condition being treated and response of patient. Consider alternate-day therapy for long-term oral therapy. Discontinuation of long-term systemic therapy requires gradual withdrawal by tapering the dose.

Methylprednisolone sodium succinate is highly soluble and has a rapid effect by I.M. and I.V. routes.

Methylprednisolone acetate has a low solubility and has a sustained I.M. effect.

Anti-inflammatory or immunosuppressive:

Oral: 4 to 48 mg/day to start, followed by gradual reduction in dosage to the lowest possible level consistent with maintaining an adequate clinical response.

I.M. sodium succinate: 10 to 80 mg/day once daily

acetate: 40 to 120 mg every 1-2 weeks

I.V. sodium succinate: 10 to 40 mg over a period of several minutes and repeated I.V. or I.M. at intervals depending on clinical response; when high dosages are needed, give 30 mg/kg over a period of 10-20 minutes and may be repeated every 4 to 6 hours for 48 hours

Status asthmatics: I.V. (sodium succinate):

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Methyl Prednisolone
(continued)

Loading dose: 2 mg/kg/dose, then 0.5 to 1 mg/kg/dose every hour for up to 5 days
Intra-articular (acetate): Large joints: 20 to 80 mg Small joints: 4 to 10 mg
Intralesional (acetate): 20 to 60 mg

Dosage Forms:

Injection, as sodium succinate: 40 mg, 125 mg, 500 mg, 1000 mg
Injection, as acetate: 40 mg/ml, 80 mg/ml
Tablet: 4 mg

Cost:\$

Metoclopramide
(Reglan)

Use: Symptomatic treatment of diabetic gastric stasis, gastroesophageal reflux; prevention of nausea associated with chemotherapy or post-surgery.

Usual Dosage:

Stasis/reflux:

Oral: 10 to 15 mg/dose up to 4 times/day 30 minutes before meals or food and at bedtime; efficacy of continuing metoclopramide beyond 12 weeks in reflux has not been determined.

Gastrointestinal hypomotility:

Oral, I.M., I.V.: 10 mg, 30 minutes before each meal and at bedtime

Antiemetic:

I.V.: 1 to 2 mg/kg, 30 minutes

Dosage Forms:

Injection: 5 mg/ml (2 mg, 10 ml) Syrup: 5 mg/ml

Tablet: 5 mg, 10 mg

Cost: \$ (tablet), \$\$ (injection), \$\$\$ (syrup)

Metoprolol
(Lopressor)

Use: Treatment of hypertension, dilated cardiomyopathy, and angina pectoris; prevention of myocardial infarction, selective inhibitor of beta1-adrenergic receptors.

Usual Dosages:

Oral: 100-450 mg/day in 2-3 divided doses, begin with 50 mg twice daily and increase doses at weekly intervals to desired effect

I.V.: 5 mg every 2 minutes for 3 doses in early treatment of myocardial infarction; thereafter give 50 mg orally every 6 hours 15 minutes after last I.V. dose and continued for 48 hours; then administer a maintenance dose of 100 mg twice daily.

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 50 mg, 100 mg

Injection: 1 mg/ml (5 ml)

Cost:\$

Metronidazole
(Flagyl)

Use: Treatment of susceptible anaerobic bacterial and protozoal infections in the following conditions: amebiasis, symptomatic and asymptomatic trichomoniasis skin and skin structure infections; CNS infections, intra-abdominal infections, systemic anaerobic infections; treatment of antibiotic-associated pseudomembranous colitis (AAPC); intravaginally for bacterial vaginosis

Restrictions:

I.V., For Hospital, CTC, SNF, and Infirmary patients only.

Usual Dosage:

Amebiasis: Oral: 500-700 mg every 8 hours

Other parasitic infections: Oral: 250 mg every 8 hours or 2 g as single dose

Anaerobic infections: Oral, I.V.: 30 mg/kg/day in divided doses every 6 hours; not to exceed 4 g/day

AAPC: Oral: 250-500 mg 3-4 times/day for 10-14 days

Vaginal: One applicatorful in vagina each morning and evening for 5 days

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Metronidazole
(Continued)

Dosage Forms:
Tablet: 250 mg, 500 mg
Powder for injection, as hydrochloride: 500 mg/100 ml
Vaginal: 0.75% with 5 gram applicator

Cost:\$

Miconazole
(Monistat)

Use: Topical; treatment of vulvovaginal candidiasis

Usual Dosage:
Vaginal: Inset one 200 mg suppository at bedtime for 3 days

Dosage Forms:
Suppository, vaginal, 100 mg 7-day treatment
Cream, vaginal 7-day treatment
Suppository, vaginal, as nitrate: 200 mg (3s)
Vaginal Dual Pack: Suppositories 200 mg (#3) and vaginal cream 2% (15 g)
Topical, 2% as antifungal

Cost: \$\$\$\$

Mirtazipine
(Remeron)

Use: Treatment of depression

Usual Dosage:
Oral: 15mg at bedtime
Maximum dose 45mg

Dosage Forms:
Tablet: oral, 15mg, 30mg, 45mg

Cost:\$\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Naloxone
(Narcan)

Use: Reverses CNS and respiratory depression in suspected narcotic overdose, neonatal opiate depression.

Pharmacodynamics:

Duration: 20-60 minutes, since shorter than that of most opioids, repeated doses are usually needed.

Usual Dosage:

I.M., I.V.:

0.4-2 mg every 2-3 minutes as needed, may need to repeat doses every 20-60 minutes, if no response is observed for a total of 10 mg, re-evaluate patient for possibility of a drug or disease process unresponsive to naloxone.

Dosage Forms:

Injection: 0.4 mg/ml, 1 mg/ml

Cost: \$

**Naphazoline and
Naphazoline
w/Antazoline**
(Albalon, Vasocon,
Albalon-A)

Use: Relief of ocular irritation or congestion; treatment of allergic or inflammatory ocular condition.

Usual Dosage:

1-2 drops in the affected eye 3-4 times a day for ocular congestion, irritation or itching.

Dosage Forms:

Solution, Ophthalmic: Antazoline phosphate 0.5% and naphazoline hydrochloride 0.05% (15ml)

Cost: \$\$\$

Naproxyn
(Naprosyn)

Use: Management of inflammatory disease and rheumatoid disorders; acute gout; mild to moderate pain; dysmenorrhea; fever

Usual Dosage:

Oral as naproxyn:

Rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis:

500-1000 mg/day in 2 divided doses

Mild to moderate pain or dysmenorrhea:

Initial: 500 mg, then 250 mg every 6-8 hours

Maximum: 1250 mg/day

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: oral 250 mg, 500 mg

Cost: \$\$ (Generic)

**Neomycin,
Polymyxin B and
Gramicidin**
(Neosporin
Ophthalmic Solution)

Use: Short-term treatment of superficial external ocular infections caused by susceptible organisms

Usual Dosage:

Ophthalmic Drops:

1-2 drops 4-6 times/day or more frequently as required for severe infections

Dosage Forms:

Solution, ophthalmic: Neomycin sulfate 1.75 mg, polymyxin B sulfate 10,000 Units and gramicidin 0.025 mg per ml (10 ml)

Cost: \$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

**Neomycin,
Polymyxin B and
Hydrocortisone**
(Cortisporin Otic,
Otocort)

Use: Treatment of topical bacterial infections caused by susceptible bacteria when the use of an anti-inflammatory is also indicated.

Usual Dosage:

Duration of use should be limited to 10 days unless otherwise directed by the physician.

Otic, solution and suspension: 4 drops into affected ear 3-4 times/day

Topical: Apply twice daily to affected area

Dosage Forms:

Solution, otic: Neomycin sulfate 5 mg, polymyxin B sulfate 10,000 units and hydrocortisone 10 mg per ml.

Suspension, otic: Neomycin sulfate 5 mg, polymyxin sulfate 10,000 units, and hydrocortisone 10 mg per ml.

Cream: Neomycin sulfate 5 mg, polymyxin B sulfate 10,000 units, and hydrocortisone acetate 5mg/g

Cost: \$\$ (otic solution/suspension), \$\$\$\$ (cream)

Nifedipine
(Adalat, Procardia)

Use: Angina, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, hypertension

Usual Dosage:

Initial:

10 mg 3 times/day as capsules or 30-60 mg once daily as sustained release tablet;

Maintenance:

10-30 mg 3-4 times/day (capsules)

Maximum: 180 mg/24 hours (capsules) or 120 mg/day (sustained release)

Dosage Forms:

Capsules: 10 mg, 20 mg

Tablet, sustained release: 30 mg, 60 mg, 90 mg

Cost: \$\$ (capsule), \$\$\$ (Adalat CC), \$\$\$\$ (Procardia XL)

Nitrofurantoin
(Macrochantin)

Use: Prevention and treatment of urinary tract infections caused by susceptible gram-negative and some gram-positive organisms; *Pseudomonas*, *Serratia*, and most species of *Proteus* are generally resistant to nitrofurantoin.

Usual Dosage:

50-100 mg/dose every 6 hours (not to exceed 400 mg/24 hours)

Prophylaxis: 50-100 mg/dose at bedtime

Dosage Forms:

Capsule, oral: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Suspension, oral: 25 mg/5 ml

Cost: \$\$ (capsule), \$\$\$ (suspension)

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Nitroglycerin

Use: Angina pectoris; I.V. for congestive heart failure (especially when associated with acute myocardial infarction); pulmonary hypertension; hypertensive emergencies occurring perioperatively (especially during cardiovascular surgery)

Pharmacodynamics:

Onset and duration of action is dependent upon dosage form administered; onset, peak and duration of the products available are listed below:

<u>Dosage Form</u>	<u>Onset of Effect</u>	<u>Peak Effect</u>	<u>Duration</u>
Sublingual tablet	1-3 minutes	4-8 minutes	30-60 minutes
Sustained release	20-45 minutes	45-120 minutes	4-8 hours
Topical	15-60 minutes	30-120 minutes	2-12 hours
Transdermal	40-60 minutes	60-180 minutes	8-24 hours
IV drip	Immediate	Immediate	3-5 minutes

Usual Dosage:

Note: Hemodynamic and antianginal tolerance often develops within 24-48 hours of continuous nitrate administration.

Oral: 2.5-9 mg 2-4 times/day (up to 26 mg 4 times/day)

I.V.: 5 mcg/minute, increase by 5 mcg/minute every 3-5 minutes to 20 mcg/minute, if no response at 20 mcg/minute increase by 10 mcg/minute every 3-5 minutes, up to 200 mcg/minute

Sublingual: 0.2-0.6 mg every 5 minutes for maximum of 3 doses in 15 minutes;

May also be used prophylactically 5-10 minutes prior to activities which may provoke an attack.

Ointment: 1" to 2" every 8 hours up to 4" to 5" every 4 hours

Usual Dosage:

Patch, transdermal: 0.2-0.4 mg/hour initially and titrate to doses of 0.40-0.8 mg/hour, tolerance is minimized by using a patch on period of 12-14 hours and patch off period of 10-12 hours

Dosage Forms:

Capsule, sustained release: 2.5 mg, 6.5 mg, 9 mg

Injection: 5 mg/ml (10 ml)

Ointment, topical: 2% (30 g, 60 g)

Patch, transdermal, topical: Systems designed to deliver 0.1 mg/hour, 0.2 mg/hour, 0.4 mg/hour, 0.6 mg/hour

Tablet, sublingual: 0.15 mg, 0.3 mg, 0.4 mg, 0.6 mg

Cost:\$\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

**Ocular Lubricant
Ointment**
(Lacri-Lube S.O.P.)

Use: Protection and lubrication of the eye in exposure keratitis, decreased corneal sensitivity, recurrent corneal erosions, after removal of foreign body

Usual Dosage:
Instill a small ribbon of ointment inside the lower lid of the eye(s)

Dosage Forms:
Contact pharmacy for available products
Cost:\$\$\$\$

Ofloxacin
Floxin

Use: Treatment of bacterial bronchitis, community-acquired pneumonia, complicated pyelonephritis or urinary-tract infections, acute maxillary sinusitis, and uncomplicated skin and soft tissue infections.

Usual Dosage:

Infection	Dose	Duration	CrCl 20-49ml/min	CrCl 10-19ml/min
Bacterial Bronchitis	800 mg/day	10 days	400 mg every 12 hours	400 mg every 24 hours
Community-acquired pneumonia	800 mg/day	10 days	400 mg every 12 hours	400 mg every 24 hours
Complicated pyelonephritis or urinary tract infection	400 mg/day	10 days	200 mg every 12 hours	200 mg every 24 hours
Acute pelvic inflammatory disease	800 mg/day	10 to 14 days	400 mg every 12 hours	400 mg every 24 hours
Uncomplicated skin and soft tissue	800 mg/day	10 days	400 mg every 12 hours	200 mg every 24 hours

Dosage Form:
Tablet: Oral, 200mg, 300mg, 400mg
Cost:\$\$\$\$

Olanzapine
(Zyprexa)

Use: Management of psychotic disorders (eg, schizophrenia)

Usual Dosage:
5mg to 15mg daily, maximum dose of 20mg a day

Dosage Forms:
Tablet: Oral, 2.5mg, 5mg, 7.5mg, 10mg, 15mg, 20mg

Cost:\$\$\$\$\$

Pancreatic Enzymes

Use: Replacement therapy in symptomatic treatment of malabsorption syndrome caused by pancreatic insufficiency

Usual Dosage:
The following dosage recommendations are only an approximation for initial dosages. The actual dosage will depend on the digestive requirements of the individual patient.

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Pancreatic Enzymes
(continued)

Oral: 4000-16,000 units of lipase with meals and with snacks
Do not chew capsules; take before or with meals, do not chew the microspheres or microtablets

Dosage Forms: See below
Pancrelipase

<u>Product</u>	<u>Dosage Forms</u>	<u>Lipase USP Units</u>	<u>Amylase USP Units</u>	<u>Protease USP Units</u>
Cotazym-SCapsule, Enteric coated spheres		5,000	20,000	20,000
Pancrease delayed release	Capsule,	4,000	20,000	25,000
Pancrease MT 4 enteric coated microtablets	Capsule,	4,000	12,000	12,000
10		10,000	30,000	30,000
16		16,000	48,000	48,000
Viokase	Tablet	8,000	30,000	30,000

Cost: \$ (Viokase), \$\$ (Cotazyme, Pancrease), \$\$\$ (Pancrease MT)

Paroxetine
(Paxil)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Treatment of depression

Precaution: Heat Risk Medication

Usual Dosage:

Oral: 20 mg once daily (maximum: 50 mg/day), preferably in the morning

In elderly, debilitated, or patients with hepatic or renal impairment, start with 10 mg/day (maximum: 40 mg/day), adjust doses at 7-day intervals

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: oral 20 mg, 30 mg

Cost: \$\$\$\$

Pemoline
(Cylert)

Use: ADHD

Usual Dosage:

37.5 mg qd up to 56.25 - 75 mg daily. Maximum dosage is 112.5 mg qd

Cost: \$\$

Penicillin G
Potassium

Use: Active against most gram-positive organisms except *Staphylococcus aureus*; some gram-negative such as *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and some anaerobes, and spirochetes; although ceftriaxone is now the drug of choice for lyme disease and gonorrhea.

Pharmacokinetics:

Distribution: Penetration across the blood-brain barrier is poor, despite inflamed meninges, crosses the placenta and appears in breast milk.

Usual Dosage:

I.M., I.V.: 230 million units/day in divided doses every 4 hours

Dosage Forms:

Powder for injection, as potassium: 1 million units, 5 million units, 20 million units

Cost: \$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Penicillin G Procaine

Use: Moderately severe infections due to *Neisseria gonorrhea*, *Treponema pallidum* and other penicillin G-sensitive microorganisms that are susceptible to low but prolonged serum penicillin concentrations

Usual Dosage:

I.M.: 0.6-4.8 million units/day in divided doses 1 to 2 times/day

Uncomplicated gonorrhea: 1 g probenecid orally, then 4.8 million units procaine penicillin divided into 2 injection sites 30 minutes later

When used in conjunction with an aminoglycoside for the treatment of endocarditis caused by susceptible *S. viridans*: 1.2 million units every 6 hours for 2 to 4 weeks

Dosage Forms:

600,000 units (1 ml, 2 ml, 4 ml)

Cost:\$\$\$

**Penicillin V
Potassium
(Penicillin VK)
(Pen VK)**

Use: Treatment of moderate to severe susceptible bacterial infections involving the respiratory tract, skin and urinary tract, prophylaxis of pneumococcal infections and rheumatic fever, otitis media and sinusitis

Usual Dosage:

Systemic infections: 125 to 500 mg every 6 to 8 hours

Prophylaxis for recurrent rheumatic fever: 250 mg twice daily

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 250 mg, 500 mg

Cost:\$

**Permethrin
(Acticin, Nix)**

Use: Single-application treatment of infestation with *Pediculus humanus capitis* (head louse) and its nits (shampoo), or *Sarcoptes scabiei* (scabies)(cream)

Usual Dosage:

Topical Use Only:

Head lice:

After hair has been washed with shampoo, rinsed with water and towel dried, apply a sufficient volume of NIX to saturate the hair and scalp. Leave on hair for 10 minutes before rinsing off with water; removing nits.

Scabies:

Apply cream from head to toe; leave on for 8-14 hours before washing off with water; a single application is usually adequate

Dosage Forms:

Cream: 5% (60g)

Crete rinse: 1% (60 ml with comb)

Cost: \$\$ (rinse), \$\$\$\$ (cream)

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Perphenazine
(Trilafon)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Symptomatic management of psychotic disorders

Precautions: Heat Risk Medication

Usual Dosage:

Psychoses: Oral: 4 to 16 mg 2-4 times/day not to exceed 64 mg/day

I.M.: 5 mg every 6 hours up to 16 mg/day in ambulatory patients and 30 mg/day in hospitalized patients

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 2 mg, 4 mg, 8 mg, 16 mg

Injection: 5 mg/ml (1 ml)

Concentrate, oral: 16 mg/ml (4 oz)

Cost: \$\$

Petroleum Jelly
(Petrolatum)
(Vaseline)

Use: Protectant for minor skin irritations

Usual Dosage:

Apply as needed

Dosage Forms:

White petrolatum ointment

Phenazopyridine
(Pyridium)

Use: Symptomatic relief of urinary burning, itching, frequency and urgency in association with urinary tract infection and following urological procedures

Usual Dosage:

100-200 mg 3-4 times/day for 2 days

Tablets may color the urine orange or red and may stain clothing

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 100 mg, 200 mg

Cost: \$

Phenobarbital

Use: Management of generalized tonic-clonic (grand mal) and partial seizures

Restrictions: C-IV Controlled Substance

Usual Dosage:

Anticonvulsant: Status epilepticus:

Loading dose, I.V.: 15-18 mg/kg in a single or divided dose

Usual Dosage:

Usual maximum loading dose:

20 mg/kg; in selected patients, may give additional 5 mg/kg/dose every 15-30 minutes until seizure is controlled or a total dose of 30 mg/kg is reached

Anticonvulsant maintenance dose: Oral, I.V.:

Dose should be monitored to achieve a serum level of 15-45 mcg/ml;

1-3 mg/kg/day in divided doses

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral 15 mg, 30 mg, 60 mg, 100 mg

Elixir: 20 mg/ml (120 ml)

Injection, as sodium: 130 mg/ml (1 ml)

Cost: \$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Phenytoin
(Dilantin)

Use: management of generalized tonic-clonic (grand mal), simple partial and complex partial seizures; prevention of seizures following head trauma/neurosurgery, ventricular arrhythmias, including those associated with digitalis intoxication, beneficial effects in the treatment of migraine or trigeminal neuralgia in some patients.

Drug Interactions:

Phenytoin may decrease the serum concentration of effectiveness of valproic acid, Ethosuximide, felbamate, primidone, warfarin, oral contraceptives, corticosteroids, Chloramphenicol, rifampin, doxycycline, quinidine, mexiletine, disopyramide, Dopamine, or nondepolarizing skeletal muscle relaxants; protein binding of Phenytoin can be affected by VPA or salicylates; serum phenytoin concentrations May be increased by cimetidine, chloramphenicol, INH, trimethoprim, or Sulfonamides and decreased by rifampin, cisplatin, vinblastine, bleomycin, folic acid, Or continuous NG feeds

Usual Dosage:

Status epilepticus: I.V.

Loading dose: 15-18 mg/kg in a single or divided dose

Maintenance,

Anticonvulsant: 300 mg/day or 5-6 mg/kg/day in 3 divided doses or 1-2 divided doses using extended release

Note: Adjust chronic regimen according to phenytoin levels;

Therapeutic range:

10-20 mcg/ml

Dosage Forms:

Capsule, as sodium, extended: 100 mg

Injection, as sodium: 50 mg/ml (2 ml, 5 ml)

Suspension, oral, prompt: 125 mg/5 ml (240)

Cost:\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Pilocarpine
(Isopto-Carpine)

Use: Ophthalmic: Management of chronic simple glaucoma, chronic and acute angle-closure glaucoma: counter effects of cycloplegics; Oral: Symptomatic treatment of xerostomia caused by salivary gland hypofunction resulting from radiotherapy for cancer of the head and neck

Usual Dosage:

Ophthalmic:

Gel: Apply a ½" ribbon in the lower conjunctival sac of the affected eye(s) once daily at bedtime

Drops: Up to 6 times/day; adjust the concentration and frequency as required to control elevated intraocular pressure

To counteract the mydriatic effects of sympathomimetic agents: 1 drop of a 1% solution in the affected eye(s)

Oral: 5 mg 3 times daily, titration up to 10 mg 3 times daily may be considered for patients who have not responded adequately.

Dosage Forms:

Gel, ophthalmic, as hydrochloride: 4% (5 g)

Solution, ophthalmic, as hydrochloride: 0.5%, 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 6%

Tablet: 5 mg

Cost:\$\$

Podophyllum

Use: Topical treatment of warts, primarily venereal warts

Contraindications:

Not to be used on cervical, urethral, oral warts. Not to be used by diabetic patients or patients with poor circulation, not for use by pregnant women

Dosage Forms:

Liquid, topical: 25% in benzoin tincture

Cost:\$\$

Potassium Chloride
(KCI)
(Klor-Con)

Use: Treatment or prevention of hypokalemia

Usual Dosage:

I.V. doses should be incorporated into the patient's maintenance I.V. fluids; intermittent I.V. potassium administration should be reserved for severe depletion situations in patients undergoing ECG monitoring

Normal daily requirements: Oral, I.V. 40-90 mEq/day

Prevention of hypokalemic diuretic therapy: Oral: 20-40 mEq/day in 1-2 divided doses

Treatment: Oral, I.V.: 40-100 mEq/day

Intermittent infusion: 10-20 mEq/hour, not to exceed 40 mEq/hour and 150 mEq/day

Dosage Forms:

Injection: 2 mEq/ml (10 ml, 20 ml)

Liquid, oral: 10% (20 mEq/15 ml), 20% (40 mEq/15ml)

Tablet, sustained release: (Slow-K) 600 mg (8 mEq), (K-Dur) 750 mg (10 mEq)

Powder for solution, oral: 20 mEq/packet, 25 mEq/packet

Cost:\$

Povidone-Iodine
(Betadine)

Use: External preparations for cleansing; broad microbicidal spectrum against bacteria, fungi, viruses, protozoa and yeast.

External use only.

Dosage Forms:

Solution, topical, scrub: 7.5%

Solution, topical: 10%

Ointment, topical: 10%

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Prednisone
(Deltasone, Orasone)

Use: Treatment of a variety of diseases including adrenocortical insufficiency, hypercalcemia, rheumatic and collagen disorders, dermatologic, ocular, respiratory, gastrointestinal and neoplastic diseases, organ transplantation and a variety of diseases including those of hematologic, allergic, inflammatory and autoimmune origin

Usual Dosage:

Dose depends upon condition being treated and response of patient. Consider alternate day therapy for long-term oral therapy. Discontinuation of long-term systemic therapy requires gradual withdrawal by tapering the dose.

Physiologic replacement: 4-5 mg/m²/day

Oral: 5-60 mg/day in divided doses 1-4 times/day

Dosage Forms:

Syrup: 5 mg/5ml (120 ml, 240 ml)

Tablet: 1 mg, 2.5 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg, 20 mg, 50 mg

Cost:\$

Primidone
(Mysoline)

Use: Prophylactic management of partial seizures with complex symptomatology (psychomotor seizures), generalized tonic-clonic, and akinetic seizure

Warnings:

Avoid abrupt discontinuation; dosage should be slowly decreased to avoid precipitation of seizure or status epilepticus.

Drug Interactions:

Phenytoin increases conversion of primidone to phenobarbital; valproic acid may increase phenobarbital concentrations derived from primidone.

Usual Dosage:

Maintenance: 250 mg 3 times/day

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 50 mg, 250 mg

Cost:\$\$

Probenecid
(Benemid)

Use: Prevention of gouty arthritis; hyperuricemia; prolong action of penicillins and cephalosporins

Usual Dosage:

Hyperuricemia with gout:

250 mg twice daily for 1 week; increase to 500 mg 2 times/day; may increase by 500 mg/month, if needed, to maximum of 2-3 g/day (dosage may be decreased by 500 mg every 6 months if serum urate concentrations are controlled)

Usual Dosage: (Continued)

Prolong penicillin serum levels: 500 mg 4 times/day

Gonorrhea: 1 g, 30 minutes before penicillin, ampicillin or amoxicillin

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 500 mg (100s)

Cost: \$\$

Prochlorperazine
(Compazine)

Use: Management of nausea and vomiting

Usual Dosage:

Oral: 5-10 mg 3-4 times/day;

Usual maximum: 40 mg/day; doses up to 150 mg/day may be required in some Patients

Rectal: 25 mg twice daily

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, as maleate: 5 mg, 10 mg

Suppository, rectal: 25 mg

Cost: \$\$ (tablet, generic) \$\$\$\$ (suppository)

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Promethazine
(Phenergan)

Use: Symptomatic treatment of various allergic conditions, antiemetic, motion sickness, and as a sedative

Usual Dosage:

Antihistamine:

Oral: 25 mg at bedtime or 12.5 mg 3 times/day

I.M., I.V., rectal: 25 mg, may repeat in 2 hours

Antiemetic:

Oral, I.M., I.V., rectal: 12.5-25 mg every 4 hours as needed

Usual Dosage:

Sedation:

Oral, I.M. I.V., rectal: 25 mg/dose

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, 25 mg

Injection: 25 mg/ml (1 ml), 50 mg/ml (1 ml)

Suppository, rectal: 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg

Syrup, oral: 6.25 mg/5ml

Cost:\$\$

Propantheline
(Pro-Banthine)

Use: Adjunctive treatment of peptic ulcer, irritable bowel syndrome, pancreatitis, ureteral and urinary bladder spasm; to reduce duodenal motility during diagnostic radiologic procedures

Usual Dosage:

15 mg 3 times/day before meals or food and 30 mg at bedtime

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 15 mg

Cost: \$\$

Propranolol
(Inderal)

Use: Management of hypertension, angina pectoris, pheochromocytoma, essential tremor, tetralogy of Fallot cyanotic spells, and arrhythmias (such as atrial fibrillation and flutter, A-V nodal re-entrant tachycardias, catecholamine-induced arrhythmias); and mitral valve prolapse, prevention of myocardial infarction, symptomatic treatment of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, prophylaxis of vascular headache

Contraindications:

Uncompensated congestive heart failure, cardiogenic shock, bradycardia or heart block, asthma, hyperactive airway disease, chronic obstructive lung disease, Raynaud's syndrome

Usual Dosage:

Tachyarrhythmias:

Oral: 10-80 mg/dose every 6-8 hours

I.V.: 1 mg/dose slow IVP; repeat every 5 minutes up to a total of 5 mg

Thyrotoxicosis:

Oral: 10-40 mg/dose every 6 hours

I.V.: 1-3 mg/dose slow IVP as a single dose

Angina:

Oral: 80-320 mg/day in doses divided 2-4 times/day or 80-160 mg of sustained release once daily

Essential tremor:

Oral: 40 mg twice daily initially; maintenance doses: usually 120-320 mg/day

Hypertension: Oral:

Initial: 40 mg twice daily or 60-80 mg once daily as sustained release capsules; Increase dosage every 3-7 days;

Usual dose: <320 mg divided in 2-3 doses/day or once daily as sustained release; Maximum daily dose: 640 mg

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Propranolol
(continued)

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy:
Oral: 20-40 mg 3-4 times/day
Migraine headache prophylaxis:
Start with low dose (eg, 20 mg twice daily), usual effective dose 80-100 mg/day, Once established, go to long-acting form
Myocardial infarction prophylaxis:
Oral: 180-240 mg/day in 3-4 divided doses
Pheochromocytoma:
Oral: 30-60 mg/day in divided doses with caution

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 10 mg, 20 mg, 40 mg, 60 mg, 90 mg

Injection: 1 mg/ml (1 ml)

Cost: \$ (tablet and injection),

Propylthiouracil

Use: Palliative treatment of hyperthyroidism, as an adjunct to ameliorate hyperthyroidism in preparation for surgical treatment or radioactive iodine therapy, and in the management of thyrotoxic crisis

Usual Dosage:

Initial: 300-450 mg/day divided doses every 8 hours

Maintenance: 100-150 mg/day in divided doses every 8-12 hours

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 50 mg

Cost:\$\$

**Psyllium
Hydrophillic
Mucilloid**
(Metamucil)

Use: Bulk producing laxative

Usual Dosage:

Varies with the product

Dosage Forms:

Call pharmacy for preparations available

Cost:\$\$

Pyrazinamide (PZA)

Use: Adjunctive treatment of mycobacterial infections; Should only be given with other effective antitubercular medications

Restrictions: Known or suspected mycobacterial infection.

Usual Dosage:

Oral: 15-30 mg/kg/day in 3-4 divided doses; maximum daily dose: 2 g/day

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 500 mg

Cost:\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Pyridoxine
(Vitamin B-6)

Use: Prophylaxis or treatment of peripheral neuropathy associated with pyridoxine deficiency, most often associated with INH treatment; peripheral neuropathy is commonly associated in patients with diabetes, uremia, alcoholism, malnutrition, and HIV infection.

Usual Dosage:

Prophylaxis (with INH therapy):

50 mg daily, but may give 50 mg 3 times a week with INH therapy

Dietary deficiency:

10 to 20 mg daily for 3 weeks. Follow-up therapy with an oral therapeutic multivitamin with 2 to 5 mg of pyridoxine is recommended.

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cost:\$

Quetiapine
(Seroquel)

Use: Management of psychotic disorders (eg, schizophrenia)

Usual Dosage:

25mg daily to start up to 800mg a day dosed 2 to 3 times a day

Dosage Form:

Tablet: Oral, 25mg, 100mg, 200mg, 300mg

Cost:\$\$\$\$

Quinidine
(Quinidine Gluconate
Quinidine Sulfate)
(Quiniglute, Quindex)

Use: Prophylaxis after cardioversion of atrial fibrillation and/or flutter to maintain normal sinus rhythm, also used to prevent reoccurrences of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia, paroxysmal A-V junctional rhythm, paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia, paroxysmal atrial fibrillation, and atrial or ventricular premature contractions

Usual Dosage:

Note: Dosage expressed in terms of the salt:

267 mg of quinidine gluconate = 200 mg of quinidine sulfate

Test dose: 200 mg administered several hours before full dose (to determine possibility of idiosyncratic reaction)

Oral (sulfate): 100-600 mg/dose every 4-6 hours; begin at 200 mg/dose and titrate to desired effect

Oral (gluconate): 324-972 mg every 8-12 hours

Usual Dosage: (Continued)

I.M. 400 mg/dose every 4-6 hours

I.V.: 200-400 mg/dose diluted and given at the rate of <10 mg/minute

Dosage Forms:

Injection, as gluconate: 80 mg/ml (10 ml)

Tablet, as sulfate: 200 mg, 300 mg

Tablet, sustained release, as gluconate: 324 mg

Cost:\$

Ranitidine
(Zantac)

Use: Short-term treatment of active duodenal ulcers and benign gastric ulcers, long-term prophylaxis of duodenal ulcer, gastric hypersecretory states, gastroesophageal reflux, recurrent postoperative ulcer; prevention of upper GI bleeding, acid-aspiration pneumonitis during surgery, and stress-induced ulcers in critically ill patients

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Ranitidine (continued)

Restrictions:

For use in the treatment of duodenal ulcer, Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome, systemic mastocytosis, and multiple endocrine adenomas; also restricted to therapy lasting up to 90 days from the dispensing date of the first prescription, except when the dosage is reduced to that which is recommended as maintenance therapy in the package inset and does not exceed 1 year in duration from the end of the initial 90-day period.

Usual Dosage:

Short-term treatment of ulceration: 150 mg/dose twice daily or 300 mg at bedtime
Prophylaxis of recurrent duodenal ulcer: 150 mg at bedtime
Gastric hypersecretory conditions: Oral: 150 mg twice daily, up to 6 g/day
I.M., I.V.: 50 mg/dose every 6-8 hours (dose not to exceed 400 mg/day)

Dosing Interval in renal impairment:

Oral: $Cl_{Cr} < 50$ ml/minute: Administer each dose every 24 hours
I.V.: $Cl_{Cr} < 50$ ml/minute: Administer each dose every 18-24 hours

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: oral, 150 mg, 300 mg
Injection: 25 mg/ml (2 ml, 10 ml)

Recommended Alternative: Cimetidine is the preferred therapeutic class

Cost: \$\$ (tablet), \$\$\$\$ (injection)

Rifampin
(Rimactane, Rifadrin)

Use: Management of active tuberculosis; to eliminate meningococci from asymptomatic carriers

Restrictions:

Oral: Known or suspected mycobacterial infection

Usual Dosage:

Tuberculosis: Oral: 10 mg/kg/day; Maximum 600 mg/day
May discolor urine, tears, sweat, or other body fluids to a red-orange color; take 1 hour before or 2 hours after a meal on an empty stomach, soft contact lenses may be permanently stained

Dosage Forms:

Capsule, oral: 150 mg, 300 mg
Cost: \$\$\$\$

Risperidone
(Risperdal)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Management of psychotic disorders (eg, schizophrenia)

Restrictions:

For the use in patients with a current primary diagnosis of schizophrenia or psychosis, not otherwise specified (NOS). Additionally, at least one of the following criteria must be met prior to the use of risperidone:

1. The patient has had unsuccessful trials with two previous antipsychotic agents, and each trial was for six weeks or more.
2. The patient has had severe refractory Extrapyramidal Side Effects (EPS) on two or more of the conventional antipsychotic agents.
3. The patient has Tardive Dyskinesia.
4. The patient has negative psychotic symptoms (apathy, withdrawal, unresponsiveness) associated with schizophrenia and unresponsive to conventional antipsychotic agents.

Precautions: Heat Risk Medication

Usual Dosage:

Recommended starting dose:

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Risperidone
(Risperdal)

1 mg twice daily, slowly increase to the optimum range of 4 to 6 mg/day; daily dosages > 8 mg do not appear to confer any additional benefit, and the incidence of extrapyramidal reactions is higher than with lower doses

Dosing adjustment in renal impairment:
Starting dose of 0.5 mg twice daily is advisable

Dosage Forms:
Tablet, oral: 0.25 mg, 0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2 mg, 3 mg, 4 mg

Cost: \$\$\$\$

Selenium Sulfide
(Selsun)

Use: To treat dandruff, seborrheic dermatitis, tinea versicolor

Usual Dosage:
Dandruff, seborrhea:
Topical: Massage 5-10 ml into wet scalp, leave on scalp 2-3 minutes; rinse thoroughly and repeat application; shampoo twice weekly for 2 weeks, then use once every 1-4 weeks as indicated depending upon control
Tinea versicolor:
Apply the 2.5% lotion to affected area and lather with small amounts of water; leave on skin for 10 minutes, then rinse thoroughly; apply every day for 7 days

Dosage Forms:
Suspension, topical: 2.5% (120 ml)

Sertraline
(Zoloft)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Treatment of major depression

Precautions: Heat Risk Medication

Usual Dosage:
Initial: 50 mg/day as a single dose, dosage may be increased at intervals of at least 1 week to a maximum dosage of 200 mg/day.

Dosage Forms:
Tablet, oral: 25 mg, 50 mg, 100 mg

Cost: \$\$\$

Silver Sulfadiazine
(Silvadene)

Use: Adjunct in the prevention and treatment of infection in second and third degree burns

Usual Dosage:
Topical: Apply once or twice daily with a sterile gloved hand; apply to a thickness of 1/16"; burned area should be covered with cream at all times

Dosage Forms:
Cream, topical: 10 mg/ml

Cost: \$\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Sodium Bicarbonate

Use: Management of metabolic acidosis; to alkalinize urine

Precautions:

Use of I.V. NaHCO should be reserved to documented metabolic acidosis and
For hyperkalemia induced cardiac arrest. Routine use in cardiac arrest is not recommended.

Usual Dosage:

Metabolic acidosis:

Dosage should be based on the following formula if blood gases and pH

Are available:

$\text{HCO}_3^- (\text{mEq}) = \text{weight (kg)} \times (24 - \text{serum HCO}_3^-) (\text{mEq/L})$

If acid based status is not available:

2-5 mEq/kg I.V. infusion over 4-8 hours; subsequent doses should be based on
patient's acid-based status.

Cardiac arrest:

1 mEq/kg I.V. push over 30-60 seconds; may repeat with 0.5 mEq/kg in 10 minutes
one time or as indicated by the patient's acid-based status

Dosage Forms:

Injection: 0.9% [4 mEq/L] (10 ml), 23.4% (30 ml, 100 ml)

Solution, inhalation: 0.9% (3 ml, 5 ml)

Injection preservative free 0.9% (10 ml)

Injection, with benzyl alcohol: 0.9% (30 ml)

Injection, with parabens: 0.9% (30 ml)

Cost:\$

Sodium Chloride

Use: Restoration of sodium ion in hyponatremia; GU irritant; source of electrolytes and water for
expansion of the extracellular fluid compartment; drug carrier for intravenous or inhalational
administration.

Usual Dosage:

GI irritant: 1-3 L/day by intermittent irrigation

Replacement I.V.:

To correct acute, serious hyponatremia: $\text{mEq sodium} - [\text{desired sodium (mEq/L)} - \text{actual sodium (mEq/L)}] \times 0.6 \times \text{wt (kg)}$; for acute correction use 125 mEq/L as the desired serum sodium; acutely
correct sodium is 5 mEq/L/dose increments more gradual correction in increments of 10
mEq/L/day is indicated in the asymptomatic patient

Dosage Forms:

Injection: 0.9% [4 mEq/L] (10 ml), 23.4% (30 ml, 100 ml)

Solution, inhalation: 0.9% (3 ml, 5 ml)

Injection, preservative free: 0.9% (10 ml)

Injection, with benzyl alcohol: 0.9% (30 ml)

Injection, with parabens: 0.9% (30 ml)

Spray, nasal (Ocean): 0.65%

Cost:\$

**Sodium
Sulfacetamide**
(Bleph-10)

Use: Treatment and prophylaxis of conjunctivitis due to susceptible organisms,
corneal ulcers, adjunctive treatment (with systemic sulfonamides) for therapy of trachoma

Usual Dosage:

Ophthalmic:

Ointment: Apply to lower conjunctival sac 1-4 times/day and at

Solution: 1-2 drops every 2-3 hours in the lower conjunctival sac during the waking hours and less
frequently at night

Dosage Forms:

Ointment, ophthalmic: 10% (3.5 g)

Solution, ophthalmic: 10% (5 ml, 15 ml)

Cost:\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Spirolactone
(Aldactone)

Use: Management of edema associated with excessive aldosterone excretion; hypertension, primary hyperaldosteronism; hypokalemia

Usual Dosage:

Edema, hypertension, hypokalemia: 25-200 mg/day in 1-2 divided doses
Diagnosis of primary aldosteronism: 100-400 mg/day in 1-2 divided doses

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: oral, 25 mg

Cost: \$\$\$

**Sulfamethoxazole
w/Trimethoprim**
(Septra, Bactrim)

Use: Oral treatment of urinary tract infections; acute exacerbations of chronic bronchitis; prophylaxis of *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonitis (PCP), I.V. treatment of documented PCP, I.V. treatment of documented PCP, empiric treatment of highly suspected PCP in immune-compromised patients; treatment of documented or suspected shigellosis, typhoid fever

Usual Dosage:

Urinary tract infection/chronic bronchitis: 1 double strength tablet every 12 hours for 10-14 days

Pneumocystis Pneumonia Prophylaxis: 1 double strength tablet daily; can decrease to qod or three times a week if there are side effects.

Dosage Forms: The 5:1 ration (SMX to TMP) remains constant in all dosage forms:

Tablet: Sulfamethoxazole 400 mg and trimethoprim 80 mg

Tablet, double strength: Sulfamethoxazole 800 mg and trimethoprim 160 mg

Suspension, oral: Sulfamethoxazole 200 mg and trimethoprim 40 mg per 5 ml

Infusion: Sulfamethoxazole 80 mg and trimethoprim 16 mg per ml (10 ml, 30 ml)

Cost: \$

Sulfasalazine
(Azulfidine)

Use: Management of ulcerative colitis

Usual Dosage:

Initial: 3-4 g/day divided ever 4-6 hours

Maintenance dose: 2 g/day every 6 hours

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 500 mg

Tablet, oral, enteric coated: 500 mg

Cost: \$\$\$

Surgical Lubricant

Use: Provides lubricant for insertion of medical devices

Dosage Forms:

Call Pharmacy for products available

Cost: \$\$

Terazosin
(Hytrin)

Use: Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), Hypertension

Usual Dosage:

Hypertension: Start 1mg up to 5mg at bedtime

BPH: Start 1mg at bedtime increase up to 10mg

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: Oral, 1mg, 2mg, 5mg, 10mg

Cost: \$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Terbutaline
Terbutline
(Brethine)

Use: Bronchodilator in reversible airway obstruction and bronchial asthma; Management of preterm labor

Usual Dosage:

Oral: 5 mg/dose every 6 hours 3 times/day, if side effects occur, reduce dose to 2.5 mg every 6 hours, not to exceed 15 mg in 24 hours

Usual Dosage:

Oral: S.C.: 0.25 mg/dose repeated in 15-30 minutes for one time only, a total dose of 0.5 mg should not be exceed within a 4-hour period

Nebulization: 0.01 - 0.03 mg/kg (1 mg = 1 ml), minimum dose: 0.1 ml; maximum dose: 2.5 ml diluted with 1-2 ml normal saline

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: oral, 2.5 mg, 5 mg

Injection: 1 mg/ml (1 ml)

Cost:\$\$

Tetanus Immune
Globulin
(Hyper-Tet)

Use: Passive immunization against tetanus; tetanus immune globulin is preferred over tetanus antitoxin for treatment of active tetanus; part of the management of an unclean, nonminor wound in a person whose history of previous receipt of tetanus toxoid is unknown or who has received fewer than three doses of tetanus toxoid.

Usual Dosage:

Prophylaxis of tetanus: 250 units

Treatment of tetanus: 3000-6000 units

Dosage Forms:

Injection: 250 units

Cost: \$\$\$\$\$

Tetanus Toxoid,
Absorbed

Use: Tetanus toxoid is indicated for immunization against tetanus

Usual Dosage:

Prophylaxis, Intramuscular: 0.5 ml

First dose: at initial visit

Second dose: 4 to 8 weeks after the first dose

Third dose: 6 to 12 months after the second dose

Booster doses: Every 10 years

5 Lf per 0.5 ml (Rx) [generic (may contain thimerosal)]

10 Lf per 0.5 ml (Rx) [generic (may contain thimerosal)]

Tetracycline
(Sumycin)

Use: Treatment of susceptible bacterial infections of both gram-positive and gram-negative organisms, also some unusual organisms including *mycoplasma*, *Chlamydia*, and *Rickettsia*; may be used for acne, exacerbations of chronic bronchitis, and treatment of gonorrhea and syphilis in patients who are allergic to penicillin

Usual Dosage:

Oral: 250-500 mg/dose every 6 hours

Ophthalmic Suspension: Instill 1-2 drops 2-4 times/day or more often as needed

Ointment: Instill ever 2-12 hours

Topical: Apply to affected areas 1-4 times/day

Dosing interval in renal impairment:

Clcr 50-80 ml/minute: Administer every 8-12 hours

Clcr 10-50 ml/minute: Administer every 12-24 hours

Clcr < 10 ml/minute: Administer every 24 hours

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Tetracycline
(Continued)

Dosage Forms:

Capsule, oral: 250 mg, 500 mg
Ointment, ophthalmic: 1% (3.75 mg)
Suspension, ophthalmic: 1% (1 ml)

Cost:\$

Theophylline
(Theo-Dur, Respbid)

Use: As a bronchodilator in reversible airway obstruction due to asthma or COPD

Contraindications:

Uncontrolled arrhythmias or peptic ulcer disease; hypersensitivity to theophylline.

Usual Dosage:

If no theophylline has been administered in the previous 24 hours, : 5 mg/kg theophylline
If theophylline has been administered in the previous 24 hours: 2.5 mg/kg theophylline can
Be given in emergencies when serum levels are not available
Maintenance dose: 10 mg/kg/day; not exceed 900 mg/day
Use ideal body weight to calculate dose for obese patients
Smoking may require an increase of dosage by 50% to 100%

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, immediate release: 100 mg, 200 mg
Tablet, timed release (8-24 hours) (Theo-Dur): 100 mg, 200 mg, 300 mg, 450 mg
Capsule, timed release (8-12 hours) (Slo-Bid): 50 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg, 125 mg, 200,
Mg, 300 mg

Cost: \$-\$

Thiamine
(Vitamin B-1)

Use: Treatment of thiamine deficiency including beriberi, Wernicke's encephalopathy syndrome, and peripheral neuritis associated with pellagra, alcoholic patients with altered sensorium, various genetic metabolic disorders

Usual Dosage:

I.M., I.V.:

Wernicke's encephalopathy:

50 mg as a single dose, then 50 mg I.M. every day until normal diet resumed

Beriberi:

10-30 mg 3 times/day for 2 weeks, then switch to 5-10 mg orally every day for one month (oral as therapeutic multivitamin)

Dosage Forms:

Injection: 100 mg/ml (2 ml)

Cost:\$

Thiothixene
(Navane)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements,

Use: Management of manifestations of psychotic disorders

Precautions: Heat Alert Medication

Usual Dosage:

Initial: 2 mg three times/day, up to 20-30 mg/day;

Maximum: 60 mg/day

Dosage Forms:

Capsule, oral: 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Concentrate, oral: 5 mg/ml (120 ml)

Injection, intramuscular: 10 mg/2 ml

Cost: \$\$ (capsules), \$\$\$ (concentrate), \$\$\$\$ (injection)

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Tolnaftate
(Tinactin)

Use: Treatment of topical fungal infections caused by tinea pedis (athlete's foot), tinea cruris (jock itch), and tinea corporis (body ringworm)

Usual Dosage:
Apply topically daily to affected areas for 2 to 4 weeks

Dosage Forms:
Cream, topical: 1%
Solution, topical: 1%
Powder, topical: 1%
Cost:\$\$

Tramadol
(Ultram)

Use: Mild to moderate pain

Usual Dosage:
50mg to 100mg every 4 to 6 hours

Dosage Form:
Tablet: oral, 50mg

Cost:\$\$

Trazodone
(Desyrel)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Treatment of depression

Precautions: Heat Alert Medication

Usual Dosage:
Oral: Initial: 50 mg at bedtime
Maximum: 600 mg/day

Dosage Forms:
Tablet: 50 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg
Cost:\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

**Triamcinolone
Acetonide**
(Kenalog, Aristocort)

Use: For treatment of various severe inflammatory conditions.

Usual Dosage:

Dose depends upon condition being treated and response of patient; consider alternate-day therapy for long-term oral therapy. Discontinuation of long-term systemic therapy requires gradual withdrawal by tapering the dose. In general, single I.M. dose of 4-7 times oral dose will control patient from 4-7 days up to 3-4 weeks.

Topical: Apply a thin film 2-3 times/day

Oral: 4-100 mg/day

Oral inhalation: 2 inhalations 3-4 times/day, not to exceed 16 inhalations/day

Dosage Forms:

Aerosol, oral inhalation (Azmacort): 100 mcg/metered spray

Cream, as acetonide: 0.025%, 0.1%

Injection, as acetonide: 10 mg/ml, 40 mg/ml

Injection, as diacetate (Aristocort): 25 mg/ml, 40 mg/ml

Lotion, as acetonide: 0.025%, 0.1%

Ointment, topical, as acetonide: 0.025%, 0.1%

Tablet, oral: 4 mg

Cost:\$\$

Trifluoperazine
(Stelazine)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements,

Use: Management of manifestations of psychotic disorders

Precautions: Heat Alert Medication

Usual Dosage:

Initial dose: 2-5 mg twice daily with optimum response in the 15-20 mg/day range

Do not exceed 40 mg/day

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg, 10 mg

Concentrate, oral: 10 mg/ml

Cost: \$\$ (tablet), \$\$\$ (concentrate)

Trihexyphenidyl
(Artane)

Refer to Appendix B, *Psychotropic Medication Guidelines* for prescribing requirements, maximum dose limits, etc.

Use: Adjunctive treatment of Parkinson's disease; also used in treatment of drug-induced extrapyramidal effects and acute dystonic reactions.

Precautions: Heat Alert Medication

Usual Dosage:

Parkinsonism:

Initial: Administer 1-2 mg the first day;

Increase by 2 mg increments at intervals of 3-5 days, until a total of 6-10 mg

Is given daily.

Many patients derive maximum benefit from a total daily dose of 6-10 mg, however, Postencephalitic patient may require a total daily dose of 12-15 mg in 3-4 divided Dose.

Drug-induced extrapyramidal disorders:

Start with single 1 mg dose;

Daily dosage usually ranges between 5-15 mg in 3-4 divided doses

Maximum dose: 15 mg/day

Dosage Forms:

Tablet: 2 mg, 5 mg

Elixir, oral: 2 mg/5 ml

Cost: \$\$ (tablets), \$\$\$ (elixir)

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:

(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

**Triprolidine
w/Pseudoephedrine**
(Actifed)

Use: Temporary relief of nasal congestion, running nose, sneezing, itching of nose or throat and itchy, watery eyes due to hay fever or other upper respiratory allergies

Usual Dosage:

1 tablet every 4-6 hours, not exceed 4 doses/day

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, Triprolidine hydrochloride 2.5 mg and pseudoephedrine hydrochloride 60 mg

Cost:\$

**Tuberculin Purified
Protein Derivative**
(PPD)
(Aplisol)

Use: Skin test in diagnosis of tuberculosis; and in assessment of cell-mediated immunity

Usual Dosage:

Intradermally: 0.1 ml approximately 4" below elbow: 26-or 27- gauge needle, significant reactions are >5 mm in diameter

Dosage Forms:

Injection, tuberculin purified protein derivative (Mantoux, PPD): 1 TU/0.1 ml, 5 TU/0.1 ml, 250 TU/0.1ml

**Valproate
Sodium**
(Depakene)

Use: Seizure

Usual Dosage:

Initially 15 mg/kg PO daily; then increase by 5 to 10 mg/kg daily at weekly intervals up to a maximum of 60 mg/kg daily.

Dosage Forms:

Capsule 250 mg

Cost: \$

**Venlafaxine
Hydrochloride**
(Effexor)

Use: Treatment of major depression.

Usual Dosage:

Initially 75 mg PO daily in 2 to 3 divided doses. May increase to 75 mg/day at intervals of 4 days, up to a maximum of 325 mg/day.

Dosage Forms: 25 mg, 37.5 mg, 50 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg.

Cost: \$\$\$\$\$

**Venlafaxine Hydrochloride
Extended-Release**
(Effexor XR)

Use: Treatment of major depression.

Usual Dosage:

Initially 37.5 to 75 mg/day in a single dose. May increase in 75 mg/day increments every 4 days.
Maximum: 225 mg/day.

Dosage Forms: Extended-release capsule: 37.5mg, 75mg, 150mg.

Cost: \$\$\$\$\$

DRUG FORMULARY

Generic Name
(Trade Name)

Dosing Information and Dosage Form:
(A Specific Dosing Schedule Should Be Selected From
The Dosing Ranges Presented Below).

Verapamil
(Calan, Isoptin)

Use: Angina, hypertension; I.V. for supraventricular tachyarrhythmias (PVST, atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter); hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; prophylaxis of vascular headache

Usual Dosage:

Oral:

240-480 mg/24 hours divided 3-4 times day

I.V.:

5-10 mg (0.075 -0.15 mg/kg); may repeat 10 mg (0.15 mg/kg) 15-30 minutes after the initial dose, if needed and if patient tolerated initial dose

Dosage Forms:

Injection: 2.5 mg/ml (2 ml)

Tablet: 40 mg, 80 mg, 120 mg

Tablet, sustained release: 180 mg, 240 mg

Cost: \$ (tablets), \$\$\$ (tablet, sustained release)

Warfarin
(Coumadin)

Use: Prophylaxis and treatment of thromboembolic disorders (eg, for continued anticoagulation after thrombolysis of PE, DVT; atrial fibrillation, prosthetic valves, mural thrombi)

Usual Dosage:

5-15 mg/day for 2-5 days, then adjust dose according to results of prothrombin time; usual maintenance dose ranges from 2-10 mg/day

Dosage Forms:

Tablet, oral: 1 mg, 2 mg, 2.5 mg, 3mg, 4mg, 5 mg, 6mg, 7.5 mg, 10 mg

Cost:\$\$\$

Ziprasidone
(Geodon)

Use: Management of psychotic disorders (eg, schizophrenia)

Usual Dosage:

20mg to 80mg twice a day

Dosage Form:

Capsule: Oral, 20mg, 40mg, 60mg, 80mg)

Cost:\$

DRUG FORMULARY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF DRUGS

(Generic names are listed in bold print)

A

Acetaminophen	1
Acetaminophen with Codeine	1
Acetylsalicylic Acid, ASA.....	4
Actifed.....	61
Acyclovir	1
Adalat.....	41
Adrenalin.....	18
Albalon.....	40
Albalon-A	40
Albuterol	2
Aldactone	56
Allopurinol	2
Alprazolam	2
Aluminum Hydroxide and Magnesium Hydroxide	2
Amantadine	2
Amitriptyline	3
Ammonia Spirit, Aromatic Inhalant	3
Amoxicillin	3
Amoxil	3
Antipyrine w/Benzocaine Otic Solution ...	3
Antivert	36
Aplisol.....	61
Aristocort	60
Artane.....	60
Ascorbic Acid	4
Aspirin	4
Atenolol	5
Ativan.....	34
Atropine Sulfate	5
Atrovent	29
Auralgan.....	3
Azulfidine	56

B

Bacitracin, Neomycin and Polymyxin B ..	5
Bacitracin, Neomycin Polymyxin B and Hydrocortisone	5
Bacitracin/Polymyxin B	5
Bactrim.....	56
Baclofen	6

B (Continued)

Benadryl.....	16
Benemid	49
Benzoic Tincture, Compound	6
Benztrapine Mesylate	6
Betadine	48
Bicillin.....	44
Bisacodyl	6
Bleph-10.....	55
Brethine.....	57
Bupropion Hydrochloride	6
Buspar	7
Buspiron Hydrochloride	7

C

Cafergot.....	19
Calan	62
Capoten	7
Captopril	7
Carbamazepine	7
Carbidopa/Levodopa	7
Cardizem	15
Catapres.....	11
Ceftriaxone	8
Celexa	11
Cephalexin	8
Cephulac	31
Charcoal, Activated with Sorbitol	8
Chlordiazepoxide Hydrochloride	9
Chlorpheniramine	9
Chlorpromazine	9
Chlortrimeton.....	9
Cimetidine	9
Cipro	10
Ciprofloxacin	10
Citalopram	11
Clonazepam	11
Clonidine	11
Clotrimazole	11
Clozapine	12
Clozaril.....	12
Coal Tar	12

DRUG FORMULARY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF DRUGS (Generic names are listed in bold print)

Cogentin.....	6
Colchicine	12
Compazine	49
Cortef	27
Cortisporin Ophthalmic Ointment	5
Cortisporin Otic	42
Coumadin.....	62
CTM.....	9
Cyanocobalamin	13
Cylert.....	44

D

Decadron.....	15
Deltasone.....	49
Depakene.....	61
Depakote	16
Depo-Medrol.....	37
Depo-Provera	37
Desipramine	13
Desyrel	59
Dexadrine.....	15
Dexamethasone	15
Dextroamphetamine Sulfate	15
DiaBeta	25
Diazepam	14
Dicloxacillin	15
Diflucan.....	21
Digoxin	15
Dilantin	47
Diltiazem	15
Diphenhydramine	16
Diphenoxylate with Atropine	16
Divalproex Sodium	16
Docusate Sodium	16
Doxazosin	17
Doxepin	17
Doxycycline Hyclate	17
DSS	16
Dulcolax.....	6
Dyazide	27

E

EES	19
Effexor	61
Elavil.....	3
Elimite.....	45
Enalapril	18
Epifrin Ophthalmic Solution.....	19
Epinephrine	19
Ergotamine with Caffeine	19
Ery-Tab	19
Erythromycin	19
Erythromycin Ointment	19
Esidrex	26
Estar	12
Estrogens, Conjugated	20
Ethambutol	20
Ethyl Chloride	21

F

Famotidine	21
Ferrous Sulfate	21
Flagyl	39
Flovent.....	23
Fluconazole	22
Fluocinonide	22
Fluorescein Sodium	22
Fluor-I-Strip.....	22
Fluoxetine Hydrochloride	22
Fluphenazine	23
Fluticasone	23
Folic Acid	23
Fulvicin P/G.....	25
Furosemide	24

G

Gabapentin	24
Glipizide	24
Glucagon	24
Glucose 40%	25
Glucotrol	24

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF DRUGS

(Generic names are listed in bold print)

Glyburide	25
Griseofulvin, Ultra Micro	25

H

Haldol.....	26
Haloperidol	26
Hand and Body Lotion	26
Hemorrhoidal Suppositories	
W/Hydrocortisone	26
Humulin	29
Hydrochlorothiazide	26
Hydrochlorothiazide/Triamterene	27
Hydrocortisone	27
HydroDiuril.....	27
Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose	27
Hydroxyzine Pamoate	28

I

Ibuprofen	28
Ilotycin	19
Imipramine	29
Imdur.....	30
Imodium.....	34
Inderal	50
Indocin	29
Indomethacin	29
INH	30
Insulin Products	29
Ipecac	29
Ipratropium	29
Isoniazid	30
Isoptin	62
Isopto Tears.....	27
Isopto-atropine	5
Isopto-Carpine.....	48
Isordil	30
Isosorbide Dinitrate	30

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K

Kaolin with Pectin	30
Kaopectate.....	30
KCL	48
Keflex.....	8
Kenalog.....	60
Klonopin	11

L

Lacri-Lube (S.O.P.).....	43
Lactulose	31
Lanoxin	15
Lasix.....	24
Levaquin	31
Levofloxacin	31
Levothyroxine	32
Librium	9
Lidex	22
Lidocaine with Epinephrine	32
Lidocaine Hydrochloride	33
Lioresal	6
Lithium	33
Lithium Carbonate	33
Lithium Citrate	33
Lomotil.....	16
Loperamide Hydrochloride	34
Lopressor.....	38
Lorazepam	34
Loxapine	35
Loxitane	35

M

Maalox	2
Macrochantin	41
Magnesium Citrate	35
Magnesium Hydroxide Suspension	35
Magnesium Hydroxide w/Cascara	33
Magnesium Sulfate	36
Maxide	27
Mebendazole	36
Meclizine	36
Medroxyprogesterone	36
Metamucil	51

DRUG FORMULARY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF DRUGS (Generic names are listed in bold print)

Methocarbamol	37
Methylphenidate Hydrochloride	37
Methyl Prednisolone	37
Methyl Prednisolone Acetate	37
Methyl Prednisolone Succinate	37
Metoclopramide	38
Metoprolol	38
Metronidazole	38
Miconazole	39
Milk of Magnesia	35
Mirtazipine	39
Monistat	39
Motrin	28
Myambutol	21
Mycelex	11
Mysoline	49

N

Naloxone	40
Naphazoline	40
Naphazoline w/Antazoline	40
Naprosyn	40
Naproxyn	40
Narcan	40
Navane	58
Neomycin, Polymyxin B and Gramicidin	40
Neomycin, Polymyxin B and Hydrocortisone	40
Neosporin Ophthalmic Ointment	5
Neosporin Ophthalmic Solution	40
Neurontin	24
Nifedipine	41
Nitrofurantoin	41
Nitroglycerin	42
Nix	45
Norpramin	13
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O

Ocular Lubricant Ointment	43
Ofloxacin	43
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O

Omeprazol	45
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Paroxetine	44
Paxil	44
Pemoline	44
Pen VK	45
Penicillin G Benzathine	45
Penicillin G Potassium	44
Penicillin G Procaine	45
Penicillin V Potassium	45
Penicillin VK	45
Pepcid	21
Permethrin	45
Perphenazine	46
Petrolatum	46
Petroleum Jelly	46
Phenazopyridine	46
Phenergan	50
Phenobarbital	47
Phenytoin	47
Pilocarpine	48
Podophyllum	48
Polysporin	5
Potassium Chloride	48
Povidone-Iodine	48
PPD	61
Prednisone	49
Premarin	20
Prilosec	45
Primidone	49
Pro-Banthine	50
Probenecid	49
Procardia	41
Prochlorperazine	49
Prolixin	23

DRUG FORMULARY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF DRUGS (Generic names are listed in bold print)

Promethazine	50
Propantheline	50
Propranolol	50
Propylthiouracil	51
Proventil.....	2
Provera	36
Prozac.....	22
Psyllium Hydrophillic Mucilloid	51
Pyrazinamide	51
Pyridium.....	46
Pyridoxine	52
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Q

Quetiapine	5
Quindex	52
Quinidine	52
Quinidine Gluconate	52
Quinidine Sulfate	52
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Ranitidine	52
Reglan	38
Remeron	39
Rifadrin	53
Rifampin	56
Rimactane	56
Risperdal	53
Risperidone	53
Ritalin.....	37
Robaxin	37
Rocephin	8

S

Selenium Sulfide	54
Selsun.....	54
Seroquel	52
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Sertraline	54
Silvadene.....	54

Silver Sulfadiazine	54
Sinemet	7
Sinequan.....	17
Slow-K.....	48
Sodium Bicarbonate	55
Sodium Chloride	55
Sodium Sulfacetamide	55
Solu-Cortef.....	27
Solu-Medrol	37
Spironolactone	56
Stelazine.....	60
Sulfamethoxazole w/Trimethoprim	57
Sulfasalazine	56
Sumycin	57
Surgical Lubricant	58
Symmetrel	3
Synthroid.....	32

T

Tagamet.....	9
Tegretol	7
Tenormin.....	5
Terazosin	56
Terbutaline	57
Tetanus Immune Globulin	57
Tetanus Toxoid, Absorbed	57
Tetracycline	57
Theo-Dur.....	58
Theophylline	58
Thiamine	58
Thiothixene	58
Thorazine	9
Tinactin	59
Tofranil	28
Tolnaftate	59
Tramadol	59
Trazodone	59
Triamcinolone Acetonide	60
Trifluoperazine	60
Trihexyphenidyl	60
Trilafon	46
Triprolidine w/Pseudoephedrine	61
Tuberculin Purified Protein Derivative ...	61

DRUG FORMULARY

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF DRUGS (Generic names are listed in bold print)

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Tylenol #3	1

U

V

Valium.....	14
Valproate Sodium	61
Vasocon.....	40
Vaseline	46
Vaseline Intensive Care	26
Vasotec.....	18
Venlafaxine Hydrochloride	61
Ventolin.....	2
Verapamil	6
Vermox.....	36
Vibramycin.....	17
Viokase.....	43
Vistaril.....	28
Vitamin B1	58
Vitamin B12	13
Vitamin B6	52
Vitamin C	4

W

Warfarin	62
Wellbutrin	6

X

Xanax	2
Xylocaine	32

Y

Z

Zantac.....	52
Zetar Shampoo	12
Ziprasidone	62
Zoloft.....	54
Zovirax.....	1
Zyloprim	2
Zyprexa	43

DRUG FORMULARY

THERAPEUTIC INDEX OF DRUGS

4:00 ANTIHISTAMINES

Chlorpheniramine
Diphenhydramine
Promethazine
Triprolidine w/Pseudoephedrine

8:00 ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS

8:04 Amebicides

8:08 Anthelmintic

Mebendazole

8:12 Antibiotics

8:12.02 Aminoglycosides

8:12.04 Antifungal Antibiotics

Fluconazole
Miconazole

8:12.06 Cephalosporin

Ceftriaxone

8:12.07 Miscellaneous β -Lactam Antibiotics

8:12.08 Chloramphenicol

8:12.12 Macrolides

Erythromycin

8:12.16 The Penicillins

Amoxicillin
Amoxicillin & Potassium Clavulanate
Dicloxacillin
Penicillin G Benzathine
Penicillin G Potassium
Penicillin G Procaine
Penicillin V Potassium
Penicillin VK

8:12.24 Tetracyclines

Doxycycline Hyclate
Tetracycline

8:12.28 Miscellaneous Antibiotics

8:16 Antituberculosis Agents

Ethambutol
Isoniazid
Pyrazinamide
Rifampin

8:18 Antivirals

AZT
Acyclovir
Amantadine
Stavudine

8:20 Antimalarial Agents

8:22 Quinolones

Ciprofloxacin

8:24 Sulfonamides

Sulfabenzamide, Sulfacetamide, and Sulfathiazole
Sulfasalazine

8:26 Sulfones

8:36 Urinary Anti-Infectives

Nitrofurantoin

8:40 Miscellaneous Anti-Infectives

Sulfamethoxazole w/Trimethoprim

10:00 ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS

12:00 AUTONOMIC DRUGS

12:04 Parasympathomimetic (Cholingeric) Agents

12:08 Anticholinergic Agents

12:08.04 Antiparkinsonian Agents

Benzotropine Mesylate
Trihexyphenidyl

12:08.08 Antimuscarinics/Antispasmodics

Atropine Sulfate
Propantheline

12:12 Sympathomimetic (Adrenergic) Agents

Albuterol
Epinephrine
Metaproterenol
Terbutaline

12:16 Sympatholytic (Adrenergic Blocking)

Ergotamine

See Also:

Atenolol 24:04
Metoprolol 24:04
Nadolol 24:04
Propranolol 24:04

12:20 Skeletal Muscle Relaxants

Methocarbamol

16:00 BLOOD DERIVATIVES

20:00 BLOOD FORMATION AND COAGULATION

20:04 Antianemia Drugs

20:04.04 Iron Preparations

Ferrous Sulfate

20:12 Coagulants and Anticoagulants

20:12.04 Anticoagulants

Warfin

20:12.08 Antiheparin Agents

20:12.16 Hemostatics

20:16 Hematopoietic Agents

20:24 Hemorrhologic Agents

20:40 Thrombolytic Agents

24:00 CARDIOVASCULAR DRUGS

24:04 Cardiac Drugs

Atenolol
Captopril
Diltiazem

DRUG FORMULARY

THERAPEUTIC INDEX OF DRUGS

Lidocaine Hydrochloride

Metoprolol

Nadolol

Nifedipine

Propranolol

24:08 Hypotensive Drugs

Clonidine

Hydralazine

Metoprolol

See Also:

Atenolol 24:04

Metoprolol 24:04

Nadolol 24:04

Propranolol 24:04

24:12 Vasodilating Agents

Isosorbide Dinitrate

Nitroglycerin

See Also:

Diltazem 24:04

Nifedipine 24:04

Verapamil 24:04

28:00 CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DRUGS

28:08 Analgesics and Antipyretics

28:08.04 Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Agents

Aspirin

Ibuprofen

Indomethacin

Naproxyn

28:08.08 Opiate Agonists

Codeine, with Acetaminophen

28:08.92 Miscellaneous Analgesics and Antipyretics

Acetaminophen

28:10 Opiate Antagonists

Naloxone

28:12 Anticonvulsants

28:12.04 Barbiturates

Phenobarbital

Primidone

28:12.08 Benzodiazepines

Ativan

Librium

Xanax

See Also:

Diazepam 28:24.08

28:12.12 Hydantoins

Phenytoin

28:12.16 Oxazolidinediones

28:12.20 Succinimides

28:12.92 Miscellaneous Anticonvulsants

Carbamazepine

Depakene

Quinidine

Verapamil

24:06 Antilipemic Agents

Depakote

Klonopin

Neurontin

28:16 Psychotherapeutic Agents

28:16.04 Antidepressants

Amitriptyline

Bupropion Hydrochloride

Celexa

Desipramine

Doxepin

Fluoxetine Hydrochloride

Imipramine

Paroxetine

Sertraline

Trazodone

Venlafaxine

28:16.08 Tranquilizers

Chlorpromazine

Clozaril

Fluphenazine

Haloperidol

Loxapine

Olanzapine

Perphenazine

Prochlorperazine

Risperidone

Thioridazine

Thiothixene

Trifluoperazine

Zyprexa

28:20 Respiratory and Cerebral Stimulants

Ammonia Spirit, Aromatic Inhalant

28:24 Anxiolytics, Sedatives and Hypnotics

28:24.04 Barbiturates

Phenobarbital

28:24.08 Benzodiazepines

Diazepam

Lorazepam

28:24.92 Miscellaneous Anxiolytics, Sedatives, and Hypnotics

Hydroxyzine

Promethazine

See Also:

Diphenhydramine 4:00

28:28 Antimanic Agents

Lithium

36:00 DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS

36:04 Adrenocortical Insufficiency

DRUG FORMULARY

THERAPEUTIC INDEX OF DRUGS

36:32 Fungi

36:40 Kidney Function

36:52 Mumps

36:56 Myasthenia Gravis

36:64 Pheochromocytoma

36:66 Pituitary Function

See Also:

Sodium Bicarbonate

40:10 Ammonia Detoxicants

Lactulose

40:12 Replacement Preparations

40:17 Calcium-Removing Resins

40:18 Potassium-Removing Resins

40:20 Caloric Agents

Glucose 40%

40:28 Diuretics

Furosemide

Hydrochlorothiazide

Hydrochlorothiazide/Triamterene

40:28.10 Potassium-Sparing Diuretics

Spirolactone

40:36 Irrigating Solutions

Sodium Chloride

40:40 Uricosuric Agents

Probenecid

44:00 ENZYMES

See Also:

Pancrelipase 56:16

48:00 ANTITUSSIVES, EXPECTORANTS AND

MUCOLYTIC PREPARATIONS

48:08 Antitussives

48:16 Expectorants

48:24 Mucolytics

52:00 EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT PREPARATIONS

52:04 Anti-Infectives

52:04.04

Bacitracin, Neomycin and Polymyxin B

Bacitracin, Neomycin, Polymyxin B and

Hydrocortisone

Bacitracin/Polymyxin B

Erythromycin Oint

Neomycin, Polymyxin B and Hydrocortisone

Neomycin, Polymyxin B and Gramicidin

Tetracycline

52:04.06 Antivirals

52:04.08 Sulfonamides

Insulin 68:20.08

36:84 Tuberculosis

Tuberculin Purified Protein Derivative

40:00 Electrolytic, Caloric, and Water Balance

40:08 Alkalinizing Agents

Sodium Sulfacetamide

52:08 Anti-Inflammatory Agents

Dexamethasone

Prednisone

52.10 Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitors

52.16 Local Anesthetics

Proparacaine Hydrochloride

52:20 Miotics

52:24 Mydriatics

Epinephrine

52:28 Mouthwashes and Gargles

52:32 Vasoconstrictors

Epinephrine

52:36 Miscellaneous EENT Preparations

Antipyrine w/Benzocaine Otic Solution

Fluorescein Sodium

56:00 GASTROINTESTINAL DRUGS

56:04 Antacids and Absorbents

Aluminum Hydroxide

Charcoal, Activated with Sorbitol

Sodium Bicarbonate

56:08 Antidiarrhea Agents

Diphenoxylate with Atropine

Kaolin with Pectin

Loperamide Hydrochloride

56:10 Antiflatulents

56:12 Cathartics and Laxatives

Bisacodyl

Docusate Sodium

Magnesium Citrate

Magnesium Hydroxide Suspension

Magnesium Hydroxide w/Cascara

Psyllium Hydrophillic Mucilloid

56:16 Digestants

Pancrelipase

56:20 Emetics

Ipecac

56:22 Antiemetics

Meclizine

Prochlorperazine

See Also:

Promethazine 28:24.92

56:40 Miscellaneous GI Drugs

Cimetidine

Famotidine

DRUG FORMULARY

THERAPEUTIC INDEX OF DRUGS

Metoclopramide
Ranitidine
Sucralfate
Sulfasalazine

68:00 HORMONES AND SYNTHETIC SUBSTITUTES

68:04 Adrenals

Beclomethasone Dipropionate
Dexamethasone
Fluocinonide
Hydrocortisone
Methyl Prednisolone
Prednisolone
Triamcinolone Acetonide

68:08 Androgens

68:12 Contraceptives

68:16 Estrogens

Estrogens, Conjugated

68:20 Antidiabetic Agents

68:20.08 Insulins

Insulin Products

DRUG FORMULARY

THERAPEUTIC INDEX OF DRUGS

68:20.20 Sulfonylureas

Glipizide

Glyburide

68:20.92 Miscellaneous Antidiabetic Agents

Glucagon

68:28 Pituitary

68:32 Progestins

Medroxyprogesterone

68:36 Thyroid and Antithyroid Agents

68:36.04 Thyroid Agents

Levothyroxine

68:36.08 Antithyroid Agents

Propylthiouracil

72:00 LOCAL ANESTHETICS

Lidocaine

80:00 SERUMS, TOXOIDS AND VACCINES

80:04 Serums

Tetanus Immune Globulin

80:08 Toxoids

Tetanus Toxoid, Absorbed

80:12 Vaccines

84:00 SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE AGENTS

84:04 Anti-Infectives

84:04.04 Antibiotics

Erythromycin

Tetracycline

84:04.08 Antifungals

Clotrimazole

Miconazole

Tolnaftate

84:04.12 Scabicides and Pediculides

Permethrin

84:04.16 Miscellaneous Local Anti-Infectives

Povidone-Iodine

Selenium Sulfide

Silver Sulfadiazine

84:06 Anti-Inflammatory Agents

Beclomethasone Dipropionate

Dexamethasone

Fluocinonide

Hydrocortisone

Methyl Prednisolone

Triamcinolone Acetonide

84:08 Antipruritics and Local Anesthetics

Ethyl Chloride

Phenazopyridine

See Also:

Diphenhydramine 4:00

84:24 Emollients, Demulcents, and Protectants

DRUG FORMULARY

THERAPEUTIC INDEX OF DRUGS

84:24.04 Basic Lotions and Liniments

Hand and Body Lotion

84:28 Keratolytic Agents

Podophyllum

84:32 Keratoplastic Agents

Coal Tar

84:36 Miscellaneous Skin and Mucous

Membrane Agents

84:80 Sunscreen Agents

86:00 SMOOTH MUSCLE RELAXANTS

86:12 Genitourinary Smooth Muscle Relaxants

86:16 Respiratory Smooth Muscle Relaxants

Theophylline

See Also:

Anticholinergic Agents 12:08

Sympathomimetic (Adrenergic) Agents 12:12

Vasodilating Agents 24:12

88:00 VITAMINS

88:04 Vitamin A

88:08 Vitamin B Complex

Cyanocobalamin

Folic Acid

Pyridoxine

Thiamine

88:12 Vitamin C

Ascorbic Acid

88:16 Vitamin D

88:20 Vitamin E

88:24 Vitamin K Activity

88:28 Multivitamin Preparations

Multivitamins, Therapeutic

92:00 Unclassified Therapeutic Agents

Allopurinol

Amantadine

Carbidopa/Levodopa

Colchicine